DAILY REPORT

Eastern Europe

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UN ECONOMIC OFFICIAL VISITS GDR; DISCUSSES CSCE, DETENTE

Received by Mittag

LD120006 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1609 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received Janez Stanovnik, executive secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Europe for friendly talks. The exchange of views focused on questions of economic cooperation between states with different social systems and the ECE's contribution to deepening this cooperation.

Guenter Mittag stressed that the detente process must be preserved and its opponents curbed. Only in this way can the mutually advantageous cooperation between the socialist and capitalist states be further developed.

In the discussion concerning the ECE's activities, they agreed that every effort should be made to insure that all tasks set for the ECE by the European Conference on Security and Cooperation be fulfilled. The two politicians described the successful conclusion of the Soviet-proposed all-European environmental congress, held in Geneva 13-15 November 1979, as an important step in the multilateral cooperation of European states and in the implementation of the Final Act of the CSCE. It had opened up a new path and new opportunities for deepening multilateral all-European cooperation. The forthcoming 35th ECE plenary session, which will take place 15-26 April 1980, in Geneva, has been set the task of making a specific contribution to the preparation and holding of an all-European congress on energy.

Meeting With Fischer

LD121458 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1302 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer received Prof Janez Stanovnik, the executive secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Europe [ECE], for a talk today. Oskar Fischer stressed that the GDR is adhering unswervingly to the foreign policy course aimed at detente, disarmament and mutually advantageous cooperation.

He said that the ECE is considered very important, and paid tribute to the results achieved by the ECE as an organ of international economic and scientific-technical cooperation between states with differing social systems in the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act. Oskar Fischer said that the socialist states are resolutely opposing the attempts by imperialist circles to exacerbate international tension with their constructive program for the consolidation of peace and international security. The proposal by the Warsaw Pact states for an all-European conference on detente and disarmament points the way for this.

Oskar Fischer and Janez Stanovnik expressed the hope that it will continue to be possible to use effectively the ECE's potential for cooperation in Europe. Janez Stanovnik left today.

BAYBAKOV'S 'PREDATORY' VISIT TO BUDAPEST ASSAILED

AU131100 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 13 Mar 80 AU

["Moscow's Dictate Towards Hungary Strengthens"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, March 13 (ATA)--The Soviet delegation headed by Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Nikolai Baybakov which is on an official visit to Budapest met with Hungarian top officials among whom, with the representatives of the Ministry of Heavy Industry, of Metallurgy, Engineering Industry, etc. As it is reported, their talks were concentrated mainly on problems for the promotion of "specialisation" and "cooperation" which have lead Hungary to an ever greater dependence on Russian metropolis. Last year, in accordance with the agreements imposed by Moscow, Hungary's obligations towards it were 9 percent greater than the previous year. Hungary has become a beneficial market for the expansionist interests of the Soviet social-imperialists.

The Soviet social-imperialists are doing their utmost to shift the difficulties of the crisis onto the back of the vassal countries. Baybakov's mission in Hungary was the same predatory aims. Apart from this, the high representative of Moscow exerted pressures and demanded that the vassal Hungary bears still more on its shoulders the aftermaths of the constant militarization of the Soviet capitalist economy. In this direction, another agreement of 400 million rubles was recently imposed on Hungary on the basis of which it will increase its supplies to the Soviet Union.

Such a neocolonialist practice the Soviet social-imperialists are exercising in all the COMECON countries has lead to the further deterioration of the condition of the broad working masses of these countries.

NATO MEETING ON ARMS MODERNIZATION SERVES 'WARMONGERING POLICY'

AU 00952 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 10 Mar 80 AU

["Meeting Serving the Warmongering Policy of Washington"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, March 9 (ATA)--The meeting of the top military experts was recently held in the NATO headquarters in Brussels to examine the question of the further increase and modernisation of the military potential of this aggressive bloc. The meeting mainly concentrated its attention on the problems of the stationing of the U.S. cruise and Pershing missiles in the territories of various West European countries. The meeting also discussed other problems which have to do with the strengthening of NATO bloc.

Brussels meeting is part of the feverish diplomatic activity undertaken by the U.S. imperialists for the strengthening of the aggressive North Atlantic Alliance and its engagement in support of their expansionist and hegemonic schemes. The frequent visits of the Washington's envoy to Western Europe or the meetings Carter has had with the chieftains of West European governments have served this aim. The fierce rivalry between the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social-imperialists, who are making great efforts to strengthen and modernize the aggressive Warsaw Treaty, lies on the basis of this activity.

This feverish warmongering activity conducted by the two superpowers and their respective aggressive blocs poses a great danger to the peoples of Europe and the world.

CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTER'S TOUR OF ASEAN COUNTRIES CRITICIZED

AU121157 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 12 Mar 80 AU

["Huan Hua's Plotting Tour of Some ASEAN Member Countries"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, March 12 (ATA)--Recently, the Chinese Foreign Minister Huan Hua, began his plotting tour of some countries of Southeast Asia, members of the ASEAN reactionary organisation. The mission of the Chinese emissary is linked with the new developments created by the intensification of the rivalry between the two imperialist superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union, to establish their control and domination in the world. It serves the further strengthening of the Washington-Beijing counterrevolutionary alliance, for the very fact that ASEAN has long ago been a rear line of the U.S. imperialists in that region of the world.

Huan Hua's tour of these countries is one of the aspects of the policy being actually pursued by the Chinese social-imperialists, who are constantly strengthening their collaboration with the reactionary regimes and are increasing their allround aid and support for these regimes to suppress every movement of the peoples of that region.

HOXHA CONGRATULATES WORKERS ON NEW OIL FIND

AU131115 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 13 Mar 80 AU

["Comrade Enver Hoxha Congratulates the Working People of Oil and Gas for the Discovery of a New Oil Deposit"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, March 13 (ATA)--Comrade Enver Hoxha sent a letter to the oil and gas workers, through which he congratulates them for the discovery of a new oil deposit. The letter reads in part:

The happy news for the discovery of a new oil deposit has immeasurably enjoyed all the leadership of the party and me personally. It will also extremely enjoy all our party and people. Therefore, on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the government, on behalf of all the party and in my own name I convey to you the warmest greetings for this gift you made to the homeland during the last year of the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

The discovery of the new oil deposit is a success of great value for the socialist economy of our country. Oil, this essential raw material which puts production and the arteries of communication in motion, has always been and is especially now, at the very grave moments of the energy crisis in the world, a factor of very great value for the construction and defence of socialism self-reliantly.

Our homeland is rich in this so much necessary and precious substance of subsoil. In the past, it was plundered by the foreign capitals. After the liberation, the external and internal enemies sought to sabotage us, by disorientating the research work for the discovery of this substance so much necessary for us, to deliberately leave it hidden in the depths of subsoil, till they would have turned even Socialist Albania, as their aim was, into a capitalist country so that its assets should be plundered and exploited by the foreigners for their imperialist and colonialist purposes.

But you, dear oilmen, workers, technicians, engineers and wonderful working people of oil, imbued with the feelings of ardent socialist patriotism and guided by the lofty ideals of our glorious party, dealth a lethal blow to the plots, hopes and crazy dreams of all the enemies.

It were you who made that oil should remain a property of the people eternally, that it should continue to flow here for the development and progress of our socialist economy, for the well-being of our working people.

Your discovery of the new oil deposit the letter continues, is not an accidental event, but the crowning of a continuous and tireless work which has its source in your profound convictions in the correctness of the line of our party, the lofty class consciousness which characterizes you in the correct understanding of the situations, th overcoming of the difficulties of growth and those created by the imperialist and revisionist enemies of all hues. I am fully convinced, Comrade Enver Hoxha writes in conclusion, that you will turn into reality the pledges you take upon yourselves for the discovery of new oil and gas deposits, bearing always in mind the instruction of the 7th congress of the party that in the work for the discovery of these assets "our generation is duty bound to think of the coming generations, too".

Forward comrades towards new victories, victories which make still more strong our socialist homeland, which break every blockade and endeavour to isolate of our country, which make us ever more independent and untouchable from the grave phenomena of the incurable crisis which has the capitalist-revisionist countries in its grip.

The member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the AWP Hekuran Isai handed over Comrade Enver Hoxha's letter to the oil working people at a grand meeting organised yesterday.

YOUTHS TO WORK ON NEW RAILWAY LINE, LANDSCAPING PROGRAM

AU101030 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 10 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Tirana, March 10 (ATA)--About 14,000 young men and women will work this year in the new Lac-Shkoder railway line, it was said at the plenum of the Central Committee of the Labour Youth Union of Albania, which took place recently. They will conclude the first part of this railway line, the Lac-Lezha one.

Alongside this, the Albanian youth will continue the work in other national undertakings such as the land terracing in Lukova and Leskovik, where more than 6000 young men and women will work. The youngsters work for one month in these national undertakings.

The youth take an active part also in local undertakings, such as in those for the opening up of new land, deforestation, the cleaning of meadows, etc. This year, they will open 10,300 hectares of new land, out of which 7000 hectares will be planted to fruit trees. They will clean 4300 hectares of meadows, etc.

The youth undertakings have become schools for the revolutionary tempering of the younger generation. The largest youth undertaking was the construction of Prenjasguri I Kuq railway, which has already been put into exploitation. About 41,000 young men and young women from far and wide the country, worked there.

BRIEFS

YOUTH DELEGATION TO FRANCE--Tirana, March 7 (ATA)--Upon the invitation of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist youth union of France and the students' federation of black Africa in France, a delegation of the Central Committee of the LYUA [Union of Working Youth of Albania] headed by the member of the Bureau of the C.C. of the LYUA, Estref Bega, left for France yesterday. It will attend the international anti-imperialist and antifascist manifestation of youth to be held in Paris. The delegation was seen off at the airport by the secretary of the Central Committee of the LYUA, Ilia Kongo. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 1 Mar 80 AU]

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS MEETINGS, TOURS NUCLEAR FACILITY IN LIBYA

AU131022 Sofia BTA in English 0822 GMT 13 Mar 80 AU

["Fruitful Business Meetings"--BTA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, March 13 (BTA special correspondent)--The second day of the official and friendly visit of Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah was full of business meetings and talks. During these talks were discussed issues pertaining to the further deepening of cooperation between the two countries.

Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and foreign minister of Bulgaria, had talks with Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki, Libya's foreign affairs secretary. They discussed some topical international problems with a special emphasis on the developments in the Middle and the Near East and on the necessity of continuing the policy of detente. Underlined were the identical or close stands on the matters discussed.

Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, met Mr Abu Zayd Durdah, Libyan economy secretary, and Mr Bashir Judah, agriculture and agrarian reform secretary.

In the spirit of the talks between the two countries' top leaders they discussed both the implementation of joint projects now underway and the new initiatives in the sphere of trade, joint production, cooperation in developing Libyan agriculture, scientific and technological cooperation and other spheres of Bulgaro-Libyan relations.

At the meeting of the Bulgarian deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council and minister of metallurgy and mineral resources, Mr Stamen Stamenov, with the petroleum secretary of Libya, Mr Abduh Salim Zadgar, questions of the extraction of oil were discussed, as well as of cooperation in other fields of geology and natural resources. The possibilities for construction of industrial projects in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and of trade exchange were also considered.

At the meeting of Professor Atanas Maleev, first deputy minister of the public health of Bulgaria, with the Libyan Health Secretary Dr Muftah al-Usta 'U-mar, measures of cooperation in health care and medicine and for activation of the direct contacts between the two ministries were coordinated.

Yesterday Mr Todor Zhivkov visited the 18th international fair in Tripoli. The officials accompanying him during the visit also went there.

Mr Zhivkov visited the nuclear research centre near Tripoli, too, which is constructed at present by Bulgarian and Soviet specialists. The 850 Bulgarian specialists engaged at the project are constructing the main building and do part of the assembly work. 300 Soviet specialists also work there.

SCHMIDT'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON, FRG-U.S. RELATIONS VIEWED

AU100910 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 10 Mar 80 AU

["Heavy and Dangerous Toll"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 10 (BTA)--In the RABOTNICHESKO DELO newspaper today Mr Radoslav Velev comments on West German Chancellor Schmidt's visit to Washington.

The journalist points out that more than expected the chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany paid a heavy toll to the so-called "Atlantic solidarity" and agreed to the stands of the USA on the principal issues of the present strained international situation. It is noted that the Federal Republic of Germany now occupies a position of subordination to the American demands, to the greater state claims of Washington. Mr Velev notes the unity and agreement with the U.S. policy demonstrated by the Federal Republic of Germany in the joint declaration.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO stresses an important point in the Washington declaration: The attempt to tone down the differences and to bring similar or identical assessments to the fore, noting that the West German side expresses agreement with and support for the USA both in the twisted interpretation of the causes of the present exacerbation of the international situation and to a considerable extent on the question of the so-called "counter-measures".

In conclusion RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes that in the seventies the Federal Republic of Germany won prestige in the world by its sensible policy of normalizing and improving relations with the USSR and the other socialist countries. The paper expresses the hope that voices in support of the peaceful dialogue between the East and the West will continue to be heard in Bonn.

ALLEGED SOVIET OIL SHORTAGE CALLED CIA PROPAGANDA

AU121554 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Mar 80 p 6 AU

[Grigor Iliev article: "Ill-Intentioned Rumors"]

[Text] Rumors are being spread in the West that the oil resources of the Soviet Union are allegedly about to be exhausted and that the Soviet Union will become one of the greatest oil importers of the future. Our readers have asked: Is this true?

The Soviet Union has always been one of the world's greatest oil producing countries. Thanks to the oil output achieved in 1979, which amounted to 386 million tons, the USSR continues to be among the top oil producing countries of the world. For the Soviet socialist economy, which is following a planned trend of development, oil is only one essential part of the country's raw material and energy balance. In addition, the prospecting and exploitation of oil resources in the USSR are planned processes that are being implemented in accordance with the preliminarily drafted prospects of economic development. The planned utilization of various energy and raw material resources guarantees the exceptional stability of this country's raw material and energy balance.

Throughout the fifties and the sixties, the center of oil producing activities was transferred from the old oil deposits of Baku to the Tatar and Bashkir ASSR's as well as to Kuybyshev and Perm oblasts. In the seventies the main oil prospecting work took place in West Siberia. The potential of the oil deposits in the Komi ASSR was also developed.

Obviously, there are numerous oil producing areas in the USSR. Each of them continues to operate "at full speed," and the prospecting work in these areas is opening new opportunities for the future. Nevertheless, the future of Soviet oil production does not lie in the presently exploited deposits. Geologists have discovered enormous oil reserves in East Siberia, in Kazakhstan and on the Island of Sakhalin. Prospecting work is revealing that the Soviet sea shelves are exceptionally rich in oil, and this includes the shelf of the northern Arctic sea in particular. [paragraph continues]

It is no coincidence if some Western experts assert that the opportunities of Soviet oil prospecting are practically inexhaustible. Why then are rumors such as the above mentioned ones being spread?

We must note that in most cases they are the products of U.S. propaganda. They are being concocted at the instigation of the CIA in order to actively influence public opinion, through the use of intentional economic misinformation. In this particular case what is the reason for this?

The U.S. policy of "lasting presence", including military presence in the oil producing areas of the Middle East--a policy that began with the Camp David agreements and that quite actively expanded in connection with the changes that occurred in Iran--was resolutely opposed by worldwide public opinion and by the peoples living in these areas. The same reaction met the steps adopted by the United States in connection with exacerbating the international situation as a result of the assistance rendered by the Soviet Union to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Lies were spread in this connection that the Soviet Union is allegedly striving to move closer to the oil deposits situated in that area of the world.

In this situation, which is rather unfavorable to U.S. policy, the U.S. propaganda machine and certain mass media in other Western countries were ordered to utilize the CIA recommendations on influencing public opinion with distorted economic information. "Oil deposits in the Soviet Union are about to be exhausted"--this is how the distorted information sounded and the uninformed reader readily reached the conclusion that "the USSR is actually trying to come near the Middle East oil deposits while its assistance to Afghanistan is only part of these aspirations." Thus, the ill-intentioned misinformation submitted to the uninformed reader is becoming an instrument of political manipulation. The imperialist propaganda periodically spreads such ill-intentiooned misinformation, hoping to achieve some sort of result in the long run. However, as comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated in his interview with PRAVDA's correspondent, the USSR is by no means trying to get hold of any foreign resources. Only colonizers are tempted by the smell of oil.

This case eloquently demonstrates only one of the methods of imperialist propaganda. However, it is sufficient to reveal its methods of approach and means which in the long run are unable to conceal the truth, the more so since a country such as the Soviet Union is involved.

NATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS OPENS IN SOFIA; CHANDRA ARRIVES

Chandra Statement

AU121449 Sofia BTA in English 1437 GMT 12 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 12 (BTA)--A delegation of the World Peace Council, led by Mr Romesh Chandra, arrived here today. The delegation will take part in the 10th National Peace Congress, which opens in Sofia tomorrow, and will become familiar with the preparatory work for the World Peace Parliament due this September in Sofia.

On his arrival Mr Chandra said to the BTA reporters: "We have always regarded the Bulgarian peace movement as a basic detachment of the world peace fighters. The 10th National Peace Congress will be held in a particular international situation and will undoubtedly contribute with its work to the activation of peace movement not only in Bulgaria but all over the world".

Kubadinski at Session

AU121700 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 12 Mar 80 AU

[Text] A session of the preparatory committee of the World Peace Parliament that will be held from 23 to 27 September 1980 in Sofia has begun at the Fatherland Front National Council. The WPC delegation led by its Chairman Romesh Chandra, which is visiting Bulgaria in connection with the 10th National Peace Congress, also attended the session.

Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the preparatory committee of the World Peace Parliament, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, spoke on the committee's work in preparation for the world forum.

Leaders at Opening

AU131050 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 13 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Numerous delegates and guests, as well as representatives of various sociopolitical and mass organizations, veterans of the peace movement and outstanding workers gathered at the Georgi Kirkov hall in Sofia this morning to attend the opening of the National Peace Congress.

Academician Georgi Nadzhakov, veteran of the world peace movement, opened the congress.

Comrades Ivan Mikhaylov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Tsola Dragoycheva, Dimitur Stanishev, and Misho Mishev, as well as the delegation of the WPC, headed by Chairman Romesh Chandra, the Soviet delegation to the congress headed by Oleg Kharkhardin, deputy charman of the Soviet committee took their places at the honorary presidium and were cordially welcomed by the audience. Also among those attending were delegations from fraternal and friendly countries. The agenda of the congress was adopted in full unanimity.

Georgi Dimitrov-Goshkin, charman of the committee read a report on the activities and forthcoming tasks of the National Peace Committee.

BRIEFS

BALEV, GREEK COMMUNIST MEETING--Milko Balev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, met Antonios Ambatielos, Politburo member of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee, who is paying a brief visit to our country. In a warm and comradely atmosphere they exchanged opinions on questions concerning the activities of the two communist parties, as well as on topical international issues. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 26 Feb 80 AU]

YORDANOV AT MILITARY CONFERENCE--A national conference devoted to the initial military education of youth was held in Sofia today. Lt Gen Dimitur Popov, chairman of the Central Council of the organization for military-technical preparation of the population, read a report. Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Col Gen Velko Palin, chief of the Military-Administrative Department at the BCP Central Committee, attended the conference. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 7 Mar 80 AU]

'DOMINATIONIST' U.S. COMPARED TO NAZI GERMANY

AU130935 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Mar 80 p 6 AU

[Second and last part of Milan Matous article: "The Policy of Detente and Ideological Struggle; Peace and Truth are Indivisible"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE CONCRETE PROPOSALS AND PRACTICAL ACTIONS OF THE SOVIET UNION, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND THE OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES ATTEST TO THEIR WILL TO DISARM. IN BERLIN, ON THE OCCASION OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GDR, COMRADE L. I. BREZHNEV SUBMITTED NEW PROPOSALS FOR PEACE NEGOTIATIONS AND AT THE SAME TIME INFORMED THE WORLD ABOUT A PRACTICAL GOODWILL STEP, ABOUT THE WITHDRAWAL OF 20,000 SOVIET TROOPS AND A QUANTITY OF MILITARY TECHNOLOGY FROM GDR TERRITORY. THE UNITED STATES HAS RESPONDED WITH A STEPPED-UP, ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN AND OTHER MEASURES OF MILITARIZATION.

Already some of the NATO countries are looking at the pace of the U.S.-enforced military policy with real concern, not only for political reasons, but also for purely economic reasons. Many bourgeois economists are pointing out the pernicious inflationary consequences of feverish armament. They prove that should American armament expenditures grow annually by more than 5 percent in real value, it might be difficult to keep the U.S. inflation rate below 10 percent, and that could cause immense problems to the entire capitalist economy by the end of the eighties.

Pax Americana?

The speeches of American statemen and their propaganda commonly contain references to U.S. world leadership. That is in sharp contradiction with the socialist principles of peaceful coexistence which demand and assume the equality of states and the self-determination of nations.

THE AMERICAN NOTION OF PEACE CONNECTED WITH WORLD SUPREMACY IS HISTORICALLY NOTHING NEW. IN ESSENCE, ALL CONQUERORS AND USURPERS IN HISTORY TRIED TO INTRODUCE SUCH "PEACE." The last link in their sad chain was Adolf Hitler. In 1975, in the book "Why Not the Best?" James Carter wrote: "There is only one nation in the world capable of real leadership--the United States." That, too, is a statement which reminds us of the thirties and the first half of the forties. In the United States, renown theoreticians are writing books in which they are trying to prove that U.S. world rule is mankind's sole safeguard against thermonuclear destruction.

It is not surprising that this policy and propaganda regards the Soviet Union as its main obstacle. The last 1979 issue of U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT published an interview with Zbigniew Brzezinski. Today, he says, the United States is allegedly facing two fundamental challenges. The first is the growth of the Soviet Union's strength and international influence, the second is the "sudden political awakening of two-thirds of the world that has occurred in the course of the two past decades." According to the usual American propaganda, all problems of the "Third World" could be easily resolved if the communist movement and the Soviet Union did not exist. In imperialist tradition, too, the use of the thesis of the Soviet threat is nothing new. "The Bolsheviks gave all for armament in order to attack Europe and destroy our civilization," stated Helmuth Boettcher, the head of the Nazi Party propaganda department in 1942.

AMERICAN ANTI-SOVIETISM DOES NOT STICK TO ONLY PROPAGANDA. PRESIDENT CARTER, AND AFTER HIM SOME OTHER BOURGEOIS INSTITUTIONS OF POWER, HAVE IMPOSED since the beginning of the year, discriminatory measures on the Soviet Union and other progressive forces. They pretend that what is involved is holy anger, brought about by Soviet assistance to the Afghan revolution. [paragraph continues]

In fact, here the most reactionary anti-Soviet schemes, plotted for a number of years in the semidarkness of the most extreme groups is given vent. Not one of the official politicians seemingly takes them seriously. For example, Rabbi Meir Kahane, the head of the neofascist American Jewish Defense League, in the book "Never Again" published in 1972, proposes "to strike at the heart of the policy of detente," to carry out an "extensive and effective pressure program against the policy of the relaxation of international tension, which the Soviets value so highly."

His program has 7 points: (A) Immediately end any talks between the West and the Soviet Union; (B) Embargo all trade with the Soviet Union and boycott all firms having contacts with the Soviet Union; (C) End all cultural actions and sports exchanges...; (D) Campaign to strip people of their courage to travel to the Soviet Union...; (E) Demand that the Soviet Union be ousted from Olympic games and other international organizations...; (F) Legally torment Soviet representatives, including surveillance of their private apartments and mass telephoning to diplomatic offices; (G) Organize various actions that would "force the world governments to break off their relations with the USSR."

Not so long ago, such attitudes gave the impression of political paranoia. Unfortunately, today they conspicuously remind one of the American administration's hasty statements and actions. This, of course, will not bestow on them respectability, realism or effectiveness. They only attest to the profound decline of those who resort to such poor means.

THE PRETENTIOUS AND LOUD ANTI-SOVIETISM OF RULING U.S. CIRCLES IS AN EXPRESSION OF THEIR HATRED OF THE MAIN PILLAR OF WORLD PROGRESS: AT THE SAME TIME IT IS A MEANS FOR COVERING UP AMERICAN AMBITIONS FOR HEGEMONY. THOSE AMBITIONS ARE AIMED NOT ONLY AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION AND THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, BUT ARE DANGEROUS FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND EVEN FOR THE CLOSEST U.S. ALLIES. It is not merely a question of plans, but there are practical acts as well.

One-half million American soldiers are stationed abroad on hundreds of bases spread around the entire capitalist part of the world. In 1977 the U.S. began forming special units for operation interference. These special units are to be armed with the most modern means and will reach a strength of 110,000 men. These are the instruments which, as an indirect factor in the game, help the U.S. monopolist circles to transfer their own problems to weaker partners.

That is the case, for instance, in the solution of the capitalist currency crisis, and of the energy and raw material crisis; it is also the case in moments when the United States pushes through, against the will of other countries, a lump increase in armament budgets and when it forcibly pushes through the adoption of discriminatory economic and cultural measures against the Soviet Union--measures that also harm the interests of the capitalist states. The more serious the conflicts between the interests of American and other capital grow, the greater will be the role played by the American Armed Forces, the Navy and U.S. thermonuclear warheads.

Brzezinski's Theories

It cannot be said that the U.S. partners are unaware of that. In the last few years there was hardly a single, slightly serious international matter which did not reflect the differentiated political stands of France, the FRG and other countries. It is the case in the specific matters of individual relations with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other socialist states and in questions of policy toward Iran, Afghanistan, Cuba and other countries.

Dislike for American hegemony and diktat takes on various shapes. In 1978 Daniel P. Moynihan, former U.S. representative in the United Nations, published a book called "Dangerous Place," in which he wrote: "In international forums, roughly 80 percent of the countries of the world systematically proceed in a way hostile to the United States." In the American weekly, TIME, Z. Brzezinski said on 14 January 1980 "the United States is granting countries selfless assistance, whereas the Soviet Union is threatening all and sundry." Upon which he was asked by the journalist: "The United States is the good guy around the world; but our diplomats are being attacked. How come so many actions of this kind are aimed against the United States and so few against the Soviets?" Brzezinski explained this. "You can narrow it down to the most basic human emotions: to hatred, to the wish to compete, the wish to undermine. Such a fate necessarily awaits everybody in the forefront of historical changes--all those having the luck to be richer, all those introducing the greatest innovation, all those who are also the most free."

Brzezinski does not appear here as a great humanitarian, as far as the understanding of basic human emotions goes. He keeps to the old version--homo homini lupus est, [man is a wolf to another man] and according to this wolfish morality he also attributes the present aversion of the peoples of the world to American imperialism. He is striving to brush off a serious and unpleasant question by pointing to merely psychological motives.

Some American authors are delving more thoroughly into the matter of the U.S. world power-policy influence and authority. Last year two authors Barry M. Blechman and Stephan S. Kaplan, published a book called "Strength Without War: The U.S. Armed Forces as a Political Instrument." They analyze in the book 215 instances in the years 1945-75, when the United States "used force in a discreet way" abroad.

"Discretion" mainly means that no war had broken out between the United States and the Soviet Union. The authors arrive at a conclusion which alarms the American ruling circles: With the growth of the Soviet Union's strategic strength, the number of instances of a "discreet use of U.S. force" is dropping. This, too, is telling proof that a socialist state does not export revolution, but is an obstacle to counterrevolution. If Brzezinski is pondering why the world does not like American diplomats, then he should also bear in mind this very "discreet use of U.S. force."

American propaganda interprets international events according to a geopolitical chart, as though the world were a chess board, and the two world powers were moving the figures around it. Every revolutionary explosion in this or that part of the world, every military putsch or crude oil price increase, but also the occupation of the Muslim holy of holies in Mecca by a group of extremists, is blamed on one of the two sides. The American citizen is meant to feel that his interests are identical with those of the American side of the board. For him the victory of the Vietnamese people is defeat in Vietnam; the victory of the liberation movement of Zimbabwe's people a threat to the American interests in southern Africa; and the Iran revolution a danger to American crude oil arteries in the Middle East. Historical experience shows that the militarist policy of a great power is most dangerous to those peoples with whose aid and on whose behalf it is carried out. The progressive traditions of the American people are foreign to aggression and militarism. [paragraph continues]

The great American poet Walt Whitman wrote: [from Czech translation]

"Away with the topics of war! Away with war as such!
Let it leave my horrified vision, so that the sight of blackened, disfigured corpses would never return!
The furious hell and the bloody invasion are for tigers or wolves with stretched-out tongues, and not for sensibly thinking humans.
Let industrial campaign get on the move instead,
With your countless armies, engineering,
With your banner of labor, fluttering in the wind,
With your noisy and shrill blare of bugles."

Reactionary propaganda is dilligently striving to lull public opinion by fatalism. First, it claims that peace is a self-evident thing and that nobody would dare today to unleash a world apocalypse. Then it cynically gloats at America finally ridding itself of the "Vietnamese syndrome" and "complex," which for several years allegedly prevented it from utilizing military force in U.S. foreign policy; that is why, it says, U.S. world prestige was diminishing and the "appeals" addressed to the United States increased. For years the Chinese Maoists have been playing the tune of fatalism by reiterating that world war is inevitable, that it is even a blessing from which a more revolutionary future will be born. In general, fatalism is a reactionary ideological trend--even in matters of war and peace--intended to suppress the people's activity, to deaden the political fight for their own interests and to infect them with the notion that man is a small grain of sand whose fate is decided with irreversible inevitability by supernatural forces or by the powers that be.

Efforts for Peace

In the world struggle for peace, the ideological battle plays an enormous role because it enables the people to grasp and understand the true causes of war, the true creators of the military threat to mankind, and thus to find opportunities and ways to take an active part in the struggle for peace themselves. The last decade has been showing us more and more convincingly that a powerful, realistic influence the awareness and the conscious political activities of the masses have on the fates of war and peace. Let us just recall what the French people's resistance to war in Algeria meant; what the aversion of the world and American public to war in Vietnam had meant; and what a significant struggle is taking place today for the world public's attitude toward the Iranian revolution, as well as toward other matters.

The peoples' will is playing an increasing role in world politics. It is not an automatic process; it is part--and the result--of the sharp international class battle. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated in his interview with the newspaper PRAVDA on 12 January 1980: "We are looking toward the future with optimism. It is a well-founded optimism. We realize that the intentional aggravation of the international situation caused by American imperialism is an expression of its dissatisfaction with socialism's consolidated position, with the upsurge of the national liberation movement and the consolidation of the forces fighting for detente and peace. We know that despite all obstacles the will of the peoples has paved the way for a positive trend in world affairs, which is aptly called 'detente.' That policy has deep roots. It is being supported by great forces and it has every hope of becoming the main trend in relations among the states."

This historical optimism is based on the creative forces of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, on the successful development of the world revolutionary process, and on the democratic, peace-loving endeavors of the peoples. It is also fully shared by our Czechoslovak people.

THAT WAS EXPRESSED BY GUSTAV HUSAK, THE REPUBLIC'S PRESIDENT AND CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY, AT THE JOINT SESSION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEES OF THE NATIONAL FRONT OF THE CSSR AND THE CZECH AND SLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLICS ON 6 FEBRUARY. "IT REMAINS A BASIC FACT THAT THE FORCES OF SOCIALISM, THE FORCES OF PROGRESS AND PEACE IN WORLD TODAY, HAVE INCOMPARABLY STRONGER POSITIONS THAN EVER IN THE PAST. TODAY THE CORRELATION OF FORCES IS SUCH THAT IT WOULD NOT BE NECESSARY TO BEG FOR PEACE."

HE STRESSED THAT IN THE STRUGGLE FOR PUSHING THROUGH THE POLICY OF INTERNATIONAL DETENTE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA FIRMLY STANDS IN THE SAME RANK AS THE SOVIET UNION AND THE OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. THE CONSOLIDATION OF SOCIALIST INTERNATIONALISM AND THE SUCCESSFUL ADVANCE OF OUR SOCIALIST FATHERLAND REPRESENT THE GUARANTEE OF OUR SECURITY AND SOVEREIGNTY; THEY ARE OUR CONTRIBUTION TO THE PEOPLES' PROGRESSIVE EFFORT FOR WORLD PEACE, FOR CONSOLIDATING THE POSITIONS OF PEACE, FOR HALTING THE THREAT OF AMERICAN MILITARISM AND FOR INSURING THE PEOPLE'S PEACEFUL, CREATIVE WORK.

BAYBAKOV-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR ECONOMIC DISCUSSIONS

Meeting With Strougal

LD130010 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in the Hrzan Palace in Prague today Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Soviet Union, and other members of the Soviet Government delegation.

During the meeting Lubomir Strougal and Nikolay Baybakov exchanged information on the development of the national economy and the main tasks which both countries have to solve in the future. In this connection they spoke of the preparation of 5-year plans on development of the national economies, the need for closer cooperation and its further intensification in the broadest sense of the word. Federal Premier Strougal emphasized the importance of the long-term program of specialization and coordination of production for the development of the Czechoslovak economy in future years which will be adopted at the end of talks between the Czechoslovak and Soviet delegations.

During the meeting some proposals for deeper cooperation and cohesion of both countries in the development of fuel, power and raw material bases as one of the most important prerequisites for the all-around development of their economies were discussed. Vaclav Hula, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, was present at the meeting.

In the afternoon the Soviet guests acquainted themselves with the construction and operation of the underground railway in Prague.

Production Coordination Talks

LD130012 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Text] A while ago we received a report that talks between government delegations of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Soviet Union started in Prague today.

The Czechoslovak delegation is led by Vaclav Hula, deputy premier of the CSSR and chairman of the State Planning Commission; members of the delegation are Ladislav Supka, minister of technological and investment development of the CSSR; Vladimir Micka, department director of the CPCZ Central Committee; Zdenek Sediviy, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; and other Czechoslovak representatives.

The head of the Soviet delegation is Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; members of the delegation are Leonid Yefremov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; Olimp Chukanov, first deputy chief of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; Nikolay Inozemtzev, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee; and other officials. Also present was Aleksandr Botvin, USSR ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

The delegations have reviewed in the spirit of agreements between the top party and government representatives of both countries, Gustav Husak and Leonid Brezhnev, and the draft long-term program on development of specialization and production coordination between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union until 1990.

In this connection both sides emphasized that this program, incorporating a number of sectors and spheres of the national economy, represents an important step toward the further interlinking of both economies and their cohesion during the solution of important economic tasks and plans. Both delegations stressed, above all, the importance of technological development as the factor of primary importance for an increase in efficiency of the national economy and the contribution which the prepared agreement on specialization and coordination represents in this respect.

During the session delegations also discussed some questions connected with the final work on coordination of the state plans of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union for 1981-85.

INDRA RECEIVES SOVIET ARMY GROUP CHIEF

LD121524 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, chairman of the Federal Assembly, received Maj Gen Mikhail Goglev, member of the Military Council, chief of the Political Directorate of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia, in Prague today.

STROUGAL RECEIVES CEMA SECRETARY FADEYEV

LD121330 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Nikolay Fadeyev, secretary of CEMA, at the Hrzan Palace in Prague today. Nikolay Fadeyev is on a working visit to Czechoslovakia due to last several days. The two representatives discussed a wide range of questions concerning the further intensification of socialist economic integration. In this context the federal premier stressed the objectives and increasing significance of CEMA in the concerted solution of tasks of decisive importance for the future economic development of the countries of the socialist community. The meeting was attended by Rudolf Rohlicek, vice premier and permanent representative of Czechoslovakia to CEMA, and chairman of the CEMA Executive Committee.

AFGHAN EDUCATION MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

Interview to RUDE PRAVO

AU121142 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Mar 80 pp 1, 6 AU

[Petr Vana interview with Anahita Ratebzad, Politburo member of the PDPA Central Committee and DRA minister of education]

[Text] During her present visit to Czechoslovakia Anahita Ratebzad, People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Politburo member and Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] minister of education, granted an interview to a RUDE PRAVO correspondent. In the interview Dr Ratebzad, a prominent Afghan revolutionary, expressed her views on the present situation in her country and on the CSSR's fraternal solidarity with the revolutionary development in Afghanistan.

Question: What is the present situation in your country?

Answer: After 27 December 1979 a new phase of the April 1978 revolution--which represents a truly national, democratic revolution--began in Afghanistan. At that time all reactionary forces were activated in the effort to prevent a further progressive development. That is why we asked the Soviet Union to grant us limited military assistance. On the basis of the just fight waged by the people and the Afghan Armed Forces, and with Soviet help, the reactionary forces were defeated.

However, these forces are still being supported from without, specifically from Pakistan. That is why even at present there is fighting on the Afghan-Pakistani border.

The hostile propaganda, particularly that from Pakistan, calls the events in Afghanistan the result of aggression. But it never was, is or will be a Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, since it is friendly assistance which we had requested. This is best proved by the fact that in our country the Soviet-Afghan border is called the border of peace. It was thus in the past, and is so at present.

It is obvious to all progressive forces in the world what kind of aggression we have here and who is the aggressor. It is quite clear that, above all, it is an aggression on the part of the United States, supported by the Chinese expansionists and other reactionary forces, such as the As-Sadat regime. We have submitted sufficient proof and enough documents on this; but the world is getting to know about it even from Pakistan, and the United States itself.

At present American imperialism has become very angry--because we have prevented and frustrated its plans, plans which counted on an attack against Afghanistan, on eradicating Democratic Afghanistan from the map of the world and on reshaping it into a kind of Asian Chile. As long as the provocations on the Afghan-Pakistani border--backed primarily by Washington and Beijing--continue, and as long as the armed forces along the border are not withdrawn, we will not request the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops. Their presence in the DRA fully corresponds to our treaty with the USSR and is fully in keeping with our people's interests and their endeavors for peace and quiet.

We have faith in the final victory of our just cause. This of course, does not mean that we do not have any problems at present. This is quite understandable; we had enemies and we have--and probably will continue to have--enemies of the revolutionary development in Afghanistan.

One of our present tasks is to create a unified national patriotic front. It will rally all progressive and national democratic forces; it will rally all those who love their fatherland, regardless of their religious denomination. We are quite sure that the Afghan people, led by the United National Front and the PDPA with the cooperation of our armed forces, and with the direct and indirect assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, as well as with the solidarity of the progressive public in capitalist countries, will defeat all reactionary forces led by the United States.

Question: How do you appraise the relations between the DRA and CSSR? Can you sum up, at least provisionally, some of the results achieved in the as yet unconcluded negotiations during your present visit to Czechoslovakia?

Answer: I am glad to be able to compare, more than ever before, our relations with the CSSR as relations between people living in the same house, as relations between brothers and sisters, between a mother and her children. We have here an indivisible union and, in substance, I can say that Afghanistan cannot live at present without the aid of the socialist states. I have convinced myself of this solidarity with my own eyes; I am encountering it during my present stay in the CSSR, too. As the course of negotiations shows, I will soon see the concrete results of this solidarity in Afghanistan--let us say, within one month. We appreciate the fact that all socialist countries, including Czechoslovakia, are and will be participating in building the peoples' democratic revolutionary Afghanistan.

For instance, I can concretely mention that, in the negotiations, assistance has been promised in the sphere of education--in fact, from the building of kindergartens up to the organization and establishment of an institute for educating teachers. Our country has inherited from the past up to 8 million illiterates; that is why such concrete aid is particularly valuable.

Long live our friendship and fraternal solidarity!

Question: We thank you for the interview.

Departure From Prague

LD111400 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Political Bureau of the People's Democratic Party Central Committee and minister of education of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, today concluded her visit to Czechoslovakia which began on 6 March at the invitation of the Czech minister of education. Prior to her departure, Czech Education Minister Milan Vondruska and Afghan Education Minister Anahita Ratebzad signed a memorandum on bilateral cooperation between the ministeries of education of the two countries, especially in the training of specialists from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The guest from Afghanistan was cordially seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Marie Kabrhelova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat, chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Women Central Committee, and other representatives of our political and public life.

Shortly before her departure Comrade Anahita Ratebzad said that her visit to Czechoslovakia was successful and that she is more than satisfied with the results of her negotiations. She stressed that she saw for herself that the solidarity of Czechoslovakia with the people of Afghanistan, just as the solidarity of the other socialist countries and progressive forces in the world, is based on foundations which no power could break. She said that with the help of the socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union, the Afghan people will carry on their struggle against counterrevolutionary forces and against all external enemies.

PORTUGUESE COMMUNISTS SEEK CONTACTS WITH SOCIALIST STATES

LD130011 Prague CTK in English 1909 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Prague--"We are greatly interested in wider exchange of information with the socialist countries, Czechoslovakia in particular," Antonio Dias Lourenco, member of the Portuguese Communist Party Political Commission and director of the party's weekly AVANTE, told journalists here on Wednesday.

He said that the Czechoslovak people are held in esteem in Portugal and good prerequisites exist for the promotion of contacts. What is especially needed and useful is an exchange of experience in party life and the socioeconomic sphere. A great contribution in this respect can be the planned exchange of articles between AVANTE and the Czechoslovak Communist Party daily RUDE PRAVO.

Antonio Dias Lourenco went on to say that Portuguese communists are aware of the fact that Czechoslovakia and its communist party are a target of reactionary attacks, and they stand firmly at the side of their Czechoslovak comrades.

He emphasized that Portugal has conditions for progressive development, as democratic forces are in the majority. The decisive factor in the present situation in Portugal is the mass movement of the working people and the popular strata. The swelling ranks of the Portuguese Communist Party and the increase in the number of its voters in the December elections testify that Portuguese communists are strengthening their position of real spokesmen and vanguard of the working class.

Antonio Dias Lourenco stressed that the present Portuguese Government officials are developing an offensive against all achievements of the April 1974 revolution, and try to reverse revolutionary development. This is a policy aimed at a revision of the valid constitution. Although the government was elected for a transitional term of eight months, it wants to take steps which it has not been authorized to take.

All these attempts come up against resolute persistance of the working people who stage protest strikes and rallies in support of their demand for observance of fundamental social and democratic rights, Antonio Dias Lourenco added.

STROUGAL RECEIVES NEW GREEK AMBASSADOR

LD121336 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received the new ambassador of the Republic of Greece in Czechoslovakia, Leonidas Mavromikhalis, in Prague today. The ambassador is commencing his tour of duty.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC PEAKS IN SLOVAK REPUBLIC

AU120955 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Text] According to information by the Health Ministry of the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR], the influenza epidemic peaked in the West Slovak region last week. The region reported 35,900 cases, which--compared with the ninth week [the preceeding week of the year]--is an increase of about 6,000 cases. In Bratislava, the SSR capital, there were 6,100 cases, constituting a slight drop. The number of those infected with the influenza virus similar to the (Texas-77 type influenza continues to decrease in the East and Central Slovak regions. However, in spite of everything, 90,000-100,000 persons in Slovakia sought medical treatment last week. For these the influenza ran a normal course without more serious complications.

COLOTKA ATTENDS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES SESSION

LD102356 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] A general assembly session in Bratislava of the Slovak Academy of Sciences today began a discussion of tasks proceeding from the conclusions the 14th session of the party Central Committee. The session is attended by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier.

In his address, he stressed that it is necessary to draw conclusions from the unsatisfactory results of our scientific-technological base and increase the efficiency of its research activity. He said that it was necessary to focus joint efforts of both basic and applied research on the solution of selected tasks according to schedule and to eliminate research which does not bring reasonable results.

Comrade Colotka stressed that it is expected that this approach will be fully utilized by the Slovak Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Construction and Technology, and other branches for the deepening of research links and the faster application of results in practice. He said that a substantial part of the existing tasks of the next period for the Slovak Academy of Sciences corresponds with the set direction. He said, however, that the social demand has to be formulated more concretely on the basis of a realistic and objective evaluation of possibilities. We must not allow subjective ideas which waste research capacities.

Comrade Colotka also stressed that in order to keep pace with scientific-technological development in the world we have to intensify our cooperation with socialist countries, and, especially, utilize the possibilities of the great scientific-technological potential of the Soviet Union. The aim is to solve tasks jointly and to coordinate research resulting in coordination of production. Comrade Peter Colotka said that it was expected that the Slovak Academy of Sciences would contribute to the achievement of such results in scientific-technological research which would be possible to implement in a form of active licenses. [as heard]

CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERS COMMENT ON ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

AU071725 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Mar 80 p 3 AU

[Article by Jan Dulin and Milan Zelenay: "The Sceptre Must Be Carried by Flexibility; Interviews on the Experiment in the Building Industry"]

[Summary] For more than a year the Slovak and Czech construction ministries have been checking, on the basis of experiments, on how to improve planned management so as to complete construction projects in time and in good order and to make capital construction more economically effective.

We have asked certain leading workers in the experimenting enterprises, the ground construction economic production unit, and the Slovak Ministry of Construction: "What results and what experience have you achieved in the first year of implementing the experiment? What difficulties have you encountered in carrying it out? What benefits have resulted from it, and what has not proved its worth?"

Ing Miroslav Ulehla, economic deputy director of the Priemstav enterprise in Bratislava said: Although our enterprise did not start participating in the experiment until the second quarter of 1979, certain economic instruments haved proved their worth. "For instance, the relation of the size of the amount of bonuses to profitability of work has increased," and this is increasingly penetrating the people's minds and actions. Although we have failed to achieve the quantitative index--the value of the basic building production indicator (BBP)--by Kcs 14 million, our profit was 13 percent higher than in 1978. The ratio of labor productivity to average wages is positive, as is the increased personal material interest in the new indexes, the effectiveness of capital machinery assets and the profitability of production assets. Increased attention was devoted to the quality, structure and utilization of machinery and means of transport, which enabled us--for the first time in several years--to fulfill the planned turnover of reserves.

"But we also have difficulties. In the first place I want to mention that our 'economic environment' is disturbing the enforcement of the new way of thinking here. The index, the BBP value, continues to remain a fetish, even though--regardless of whether it is, or is not, being fulfilled--it does not solve the basic problems in construction and capital construction." I think we should consider enhancing the building enterprises' interest in completing the projects ahead of time.

Ing Pavol Klima, economic deputy director of Hutne Stavby enterprise in Kosice: The results achieved in raising efficiency prove that the whole concept is correct; the indexes of the experiment are putting the intraenterprise management under pressure more effectively, "mainly through the intraenterprise khozraschot. The personal material interest was one of the decisive factors in our smoother fulfillment of the planned production tasks." We have centralized the heavy means of transport and central concrete and mortar workshops. However, not only the leading workers but all employees should adjust their minds and decisions to the new conditions of the experiment as soon as possible.

"During the past period we nevertheless achieved not only positive results." For instance, "the contractors are averse to concluding supplier-consignee contracts for periods of several years. The disharmony between the indexes of the experiment and those for the run-of-the-mill plan evaluation makes it impossible to concentrate management work on the most important tasks." The BBP index stands in the foreground, and partly prevents us from concentrating on the comprehensiveness of work. [paragraph continues]

The new indexes, such as the effectiveness of basic machinery assets and profitability in relation to production assets, can be worked out only for the plant, since the lower organizational units do not administer basic assets. "Profitability in relation to costs is a far more effective indication for the intraenterprise khozraschot, since it better corresponds to the production conditions. The bonus and premium rules stress the indexes of quality, fuel and energy conservation and project completion; but the schedule of quarterly remunerations does not support the long-term nature of the plan through material interests. In the present phase of the experiment one should complete and implement methods which will stimulate the elements of the experiment which affect prices (i.e. shortening construction deadlines, lack of proper preparation of projects).

Eng Ernest Lengyel, economic deputy director of the Montostav national enterprise in Kosice: In 1979 our enterprise showed a marked improvement in material costs--a decrease of interannual material consumption by Kcs4.06 per Kcs100.00 of output; our nonproduction costs decreased 70 percent, thus establishing prerequisites for reducing the planned losses of our enterprise.

"On the other hand, the main index of work quality--the fulfillment of tasks at the key projects of the capital investment plan, projects exceeding Kcs 2 million--is not gaining ground. However, it is an objective fact that this principle, deplorably, is not insured by the necessary material supply. Our subcontractors do not want to adjust the delivery contracts to our 2-year planning period, so that our system of the 2-year sliding plan is not based on contracts with long-term validity. Similarly, the present situation concerning the sanctions leveled for the nonobservance of the contracted deadlines by the investor is disadvantageous to the construction enterprise. Let us say that the investor is late in submitting the blueprints and thus causes our failure to meet the contracted deadline. According to the regulations, the sanctions leveled against the contractor for the construction work are much higher than those against the investor. The problems I have indicated have a serious impact on the effectiveness achieved by the enterprise and adversely influence the result of the experiment's verification."

Eng Karol Kona, economic deputy director of the Termostav enterprise in Bratislava: The experiment has increased pressure on economic effectiveness in our enterprise and has increased the interest in the fulfillment of the indexes determining the use of the wage funds. The difficulties we have encountered in the first year of the experiment's application ensue from three factors:

"First: A system that would provide material incentives for all the participants in construction was lacking and--as a result--the persisting problems in the material fulfillment of the construction production were being solved with little success.

"Second: The instruments and the regulations of the experiment have not been applied comprehensively in the intraenterprise sphere. The enterprise cannot break down some of the decisive indexes of the experiment for the sphere of construction activities.

"Third, even after the introduction of the experiment the fulfillment and the overfulfillment of the planned BBP value remained the main index of the success of the task fulfillment.

"In Termostav, in the first stage of the application of the experiment, some of its elements have not insured the required effect. The sphere of personal material incentives is adversely affected by the interests of the leading workers of the construction administrations. While some are trying to overfulfill the tasks, others are interested merely in the fulfillment of the limited quarterly plan.

"Given the findings we have acquired, the experiment would benefit most if conditions were created insuring a long-term plan for its fulfillment and if the experiment were binding for all participants in the capital investment construction."

Frantisek Slaninka, economic director at the General Directorate of the Industrial Constructions in Kosice: In 1979 our economic production unit successfully coped with the economic tasks of the plan. Positive results were also achieved in the overall effectiveness, expressed in terms of created profit and profitability in relation to costs. In contrast to previous years, all enterprises of the economic production unit fulfilled the economic tasks, exceeding the fulfillment of the planned creation of profit by 5.1 percent.

On the other hand, we were lagging behind as far as the fulfillment of material tasks was concerned, especially in the completion of projects. At several binding projects we failed to meet the planned construction volume. "Because of the failure on the part of our economic partners to respect the 2-year period in supplier-consignee relations, no adequate prerequisites could be created for the stability of the 2-year plan. We are also aware, however, that at some construction projects we could have achieved better results in spite of the problems I have mentioned had we been more consistent in concentrating our facilities."

Eng Jan Balaz, section director at the Slovak Ministry of Construction: When assessing the experiment's application in 1979 we have to bear in mind that--because of the large share of capital investment projects designated prior to the introduction of the experiment--the composition of the plan and the construction program could not be influenced by the experimenting construction enterprises." That is why those principles of the experiment that should have had a positive influence on the number of projects simultaneously under construction, on the concentration of facilities and on the volume of completed projects did not prove their worth. The fact that only the construction sector and not capital investment construction as a whole is involved in the experiment has had a negative impact. The shortcomings in the supplier-consignee relations were an even graver factor. Both these factors only confirmed the misgivings with which we entered the experiment, namely that the construction sector cannot solve all problems pertaining to the entire capital investment construction by itself. The objective nature of this conclusion is also confirmed by the Soviet experiences gained in the course of the Belorussion experiment."

In the sphere of economic effectiveness the experiment has reinforced the motive to conserve material and to improve the utilization of basic assets." A wider application of those indexes in practice requires a final solution of some methodological issues.

"In the spheres of material incentives more exacting and stricter criteria were introduced. So far the wider application of that element was hampered, for instance, by the unclear situation concerning the correct use of the means in the remunerations funds by the harsh measure limiting the development of average wages and by other factors."

In the sphere of quality only partial elements have been implemented so far.

"Even though the results of a single year cannot provide the basis for a final comprehensive evaluation of the effect of the experiment's verification in the construction sector, the experiences acquired so far indicate, in the main features, both the positive aspects and the weak spots that still have to be solved. On the whole, as the individual answers to our questions show, the verification of the new elements of management has been reflected in the individual organizations only in the sphere of effectiveness. So far, the experiment has not been effective enough in fulfilling social tasks of such importance as the completion of projects on time and in the required quality. That is also convincingly shown by last year's results at the binding construction projects. One of the flaws of the experiment is the fact that its conditions and rules are not binding for all participants in the capital investment construction. As long as this basic requirement is not solved, the social contribution of the experiment will be only partial, and not up to the tasks and the demands placed on the construction sector. It is expected, however, that in the perfected system of planned management of the national economy now in preparation that even those problems will be solved in a comprehensive manner."

PARTY STRENGTH STEMS FROM LENINIST DOCTRINE

AU110025 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Mar 80 p 3 AU

[Stanislav Bottka article: "The Principles That Are Revolutionizing the Party; Lenin's Legacies"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] Under the leadership of the communist party, other countries in the world are also building the socialist society. Under its leadership the workers and communist movements are growing, and socialist revolutions are taking place. We are justly asking: Wherein lies the strength of this kind of party?

Sources of the Communist Parties' Strength

The successes of communist and workers parties can be explained only by the fact that, both in the past and at present, they relied and continue to rely on the people's support; and that they see their highest aim in the service they can accord to the people.

THE STRENGTH OF A COMMUNIST PARTY IS DERIVED FROM ITS LOYALTY TO THE REVOLUTIONARY PRINCIPLES OF MARXISM-LENINISM, FROM THE UNITY OF WORD AND DEED, FROM ITS HIGH DEGREE OF ORGANIZATION. The deepest sources of the communist parties' successes lie in the fact that IN THEIR ACTIVITY THEY RELY ON V.I. LENIN'S IDEOLOGICAL LEGACY, ON HIS DOCTRINE ON THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY OF THE WORKERS CLASS; THEY LIE IN THE FACT THAT THESE PARTIES STRICTLY AND CONSISTENTLY FOLLOW THE PRINCIPLES FORMULATED AND SCIENTIFICALLY SUBSTANTIATED BY V.I. LENIN, PRINCIPLES THAT HAD PROVED THEIR VIABILITY IN PRACTICE AND THAT HAD WON THE GENERAL APPRECIATION OF THE WORLD COMMUNIST AND WORKERS MOVEMENT.

V.I. Lenin created a new type of party. He proceeded from the concept that one can go into battle only if led by a party which does not tolerate opportunists in its ranks--which does not tolerate people of compromise, selling the class interests of the proletariat for the benefit of the national bourgeoisie. [paragraph continues]

On the basis of the creative development of the idea of K. Marx and F. Engels, and of the rich experience of the world and the Russian revolutionary movement, he WORKED OUT THE IDEOLOGICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL PRINCIPLES OF A NEW TYPE OF PARTY, AS WELL AS THE NORMS OF PARTY LIFE AND THE PRINCIPLES OF PARTY MANAGEMENT.

The CPSU and also other communist parties are parties of scientific communism. In their activity they follow the progressive revolutionary theory, creatively implementing, developing and enriching it. "Without the revolutionary theory," says one of V. I. Lenin's legacies, "there can be no revolutionary movement... THE ROLE OF FOREMOST FIGHTER CAN BE CARRIED OUT ONLY BY A PARTY PROCEEDING ACCORDING TO A PROGRESSIVE THEORY." That theory is the ideological foundation of the Communist Party; it joins all its members; it is the platform of the party's program, strategy and tactics. At the same time it enables the party to realistically approach the solution of any and all problems presented by life. It makes it possible to combine in party work the boldness of scientific prescience with theoretical wisdom and a broad revolutionary upswing with practice.

The United Will of the Class

V. I. Lenin saw the important source of the party's strength and invincibility--and practice fully confirms it--IN THE UNITY AND COHESION OF PARTY RANKS. He shaped that unity on the basis of general and unified ideological, political and organizational opinions, on the basis of word and deed.

From V. I. Lenin's legacy it follows that unity also depends on WHO IS STANDING AT THE HEAD OF THE PARTY ORGANIZATIONS AND HOW HE IS LINKED TO THE MASSES.

V. I. Lenin was wary of the danger of disrupting the party's unity. What the disruption of the party's unity means we saw in the years 1968-69.

V. I. Lenin consolidated and multiplied the strength of the idea by the organizational strength. Historical experience confirms that the Communist Party's strength lies in its high degree of organization. THE COMMUNIST PARTY IS PART OF THE WORKERS CLASS; IT IS ITS FOREMOST CONSCIOUS AND ORGANIZED DETACHMENT. IT IS THE HIGHEST FORM OF SOCIO-POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

Centralism Linked With Democracy

The leading principle of the organizational structure of a Marxist-Leninist party is DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM. The theory of this question,and the practice of revolutionary battle, says that democratic centralism, as the principle of a Marxist-Leninist party build-up and activity, has universal significance. That is one of the party's most revolutionary principles, which is why V. I. Lenin devoted extraordinary attention to it his whole life long.

V. I. Lenin proceeded from the fact that it is possible to unify all forces of the workers class, as well as its allies, and to direct them toward a single aim only on the basis of centralized management. At the same time the party's common will and its unity can only be created collectively, which means by democratic means. THE PRINCIPLE OF DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM SUCCESSFULLY MERGES CENTRALISM WITH A DEVELOPED INTRAPARTY DEMOCRACY, with the active participation of every party member in all party matters and with the high responsibility of every communist for the tasks entrusted to him by the party.

The party is incapable of fulfilling its leading role in society without adherence to that principle, which is one of the most important features distinguishing a Marxist-Leninist party from social-democratic parties. That was fully confirmed by the crisis-ridden period in the CPCZ and society toward the end of the sixties. DEVIATION FROM THAT PRINCIPLE ONLY LED TO THE CHANGE OF THE MARXIST-LENINIST REVOLUTIONARY PARTY INTO A FREE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION OF PERSONS WITH DIFFERENT IDEOLOGICAL ORIENTATIONS, INTO A KIND OF DISCUSSION CLUB CREATED ACCORDING TO THE PRINCIPLE OF THE SO-CALLED RIGHT OF THE MAJORITY.

The Leninist principle of democratic centralism has passed the historical test of time. We know that Marx and Engels had introduced it into proletarian organizations, for which it represented a guarantee that they would not find themselves in secretarian anxiety, but would be strictly organized.

Even today, communists openly say that their parties, as a higher form of political organization of the workers class, cannot exist without democratic centralism. The communists consistently implement democratic centralism in practice. THE EXPERIENCE OF OUR OWN PARTY ALSO ENABLES US TO REPLY TO THE QUESTION ABOUT THE SUBSTANCE OF ITS PRACTICAL REALIZATION: IT LIES PRIMARILY IN CONSISTENT ADHERENCE TO THOSE RULES OF INTRAPARTY LIFE AND OF GUIDING ACTIVITIES, THAT ARE ANCHORED IN THE PARTY'S STATUTES.

The guarantee of the party's combat ability and of the firmness of its ranks lies in the integral unity of democracy and discipline. The overestimation of any aspect of this principle--whether of democracy or of centralism--to the detriment of the other aspect inevitably leads to the weakening of the party.

Guarantee of Every Victory

The source of the Communist Party's strength and its revolutionizing principle is also THE PRINCIPLE OF INTERNATIONALISM. From the very beginning V.I. Lenin built up the party on the principle of internationalism. Under that banner the Great October Socialist Revolution won. We know that V.I. Lenin recognized the principle of federation in the organization of a socialist state; but he decidedly rejected it in the structure of the proletarian party.

The CPCZ, as a united, centralized communist organization that has only one program and one set of statutes, has remained loyal to that legacy and is built up on that principle. The local party bodies solve the matter of their organization's life and activity independently; but they proceed according to the party's policy and the resolutions and directives of the CPCZ Central Committee. Our party rejected attempts to break up the unified international party of the workers class in Czechoslovakia in the years 1968-69. The party remained united even after the federal organization of the state.

LENINIST PRINCIPLES PROVIDE THE CPCZ WITH THE ABILITY TO BE THE NURTURER, ORGANIZER AND LEADER OF THE SOCIALIST SOCIETY; THEY ARE HELPING IT TO ORIENT THE EFFORTS OF ALL WORKING PEOPLE AND THEIR SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS TOWARD BUILDING SOCIALISM AND COMMUNISM. For the communists, and also other working people, there is no higher duty than to protect the party's authority, to consolidate its ties with the people and to multiply its strength.

The strength and firmness of the communist party stem from the Leninist doctrine on the new type of party, a doctrine that is a powerful ideological weapon of the entire international communist movement. It is this doctrine that has enabled our party to successfully overcome the most difficult trials, to overcome the greatest difficulties on the path of building socialism and to achieve victories. The Leninist principles of the new type of party are a GREAT LEGACY, BEQUEATHED BY LENIN TO THE ENTIRE WORLD REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

BRIEFS

TRACTOR EXPORTS--According to Josef Chalikov, director of the Zetor Brno plant, this year the plant will produce 33,800 tractors and spare parts valued at Kcs3.133 billion; the plant will export products valued at Kcs1.453 billion to the nonsocialist countries and products worth Kcs768 million to the socialist countries. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 5 Mar 80 p 3 AU]

IRON ORE IMPORTS--Kermetal of Bratislava, the CSSR's foreign trade organization in charge of the country's metallurgical industry's needs, annually imports 14.4 million tons of iron ore from the USSR and 2.4 million tons from nonsocialist countries. [Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 6 Mar 80 p 3 AU]

SLOVAK ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION--Last week, Slovak steam powerplants generated 223,240 megawatt hours of electricity, hydro-powerplants 41,302 mgwh and the nuclear one 47,386 mgwh. Thermal powerplants' fuel stockpiles are "adequate." [Bratsilava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Mar 80 p 1 AU]

TOURIST AGREEMENT WITH USSR--At the state castle in Zbraslav yesterday [6 March], Mr. Svoboda, first deputy chairman of the CSSR State Committee for Tourism, and S. Nikitin, head of the Main Administration for Foreign Tourism attached to the USSR Council of Ministers, signed an agreement on CSSR-USSR cooperation in the sphere of foreign tourism in the 1981-85 period. In accordance with the agreement the mutual tourist exchange in the next 5 years will increase 20-25 percent. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Mar 80 p 2 AU] After a 5-day stay in the CSSR, a delegation of the Main Administration for Foreign Tourism attached to the USSR Council of Ministers led by S. Nikitin left Prague for home. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

STRUGGLE AGAINST WAR, FASCISM DISCUSSED WITH BRITISH MP'S

AU121310 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Summary] Berlin (ADN)--Last weekend prominent figures of the GDR and Great Britain met in Berlin for an exchange of opinions on the topic "Struggle Against War and Fascism Yesterday and Today." Participants of the meeting sponsored by the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples were parliamentarians, trade unionists, representatives of peace organizations as well as clergymen and local community administrative officials. They included Horst Brasch, deputy chairman of the League for Friendship Among Peoples, Max Reutter, deputy mayor of Berlin, British MP's William Wilson and Ernie Roberts, and Jim Layzell, secretary of the Cooperative Party Political Committee.

"During the discussion of the forthcoming 35th anniversary of the crushing of Hitlerite fascism the participants depicted the intensified NATO arms buildup, especially the decisions about the production of new nuclear U.S. missiles and their planned deployment in West Europe, as the main danger to peace. They branded the assertion about an alleged threat from the East as a lie designed to justify the aggressive plans and actions of the NATO. At the same time, they said, this lie creates distrust among the people and encourages revanchist forces."

The British guests paid tribute to the GDR as an antifascist state where the Potsdam Agreement has been consistently implemented. The representatives of both countries stressed the necessity of united struggle of all peace forces.

GUINEAN MILITARY DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Meeting With Honecker

ID101508 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1316 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, chairman of the National Defense Council, received on Monday the Guinean military delegation which is in the GDR. It is led by Army General Lansana Diane, member of the Political Bureau of the Democratic Party of Guinea and minister of the people's army.

During the talk Erich Honecker dealt with the heightening of the international situation provoked by U.S. and NATO reactionary circles. The Brussels missile decision and the arms buildup of the forces of the imperialist military bloc are aimed at changing the military balance in favour of imperialism. Imperialism's most aggressive forces are trying with a policy of strength to block the struggle of the peoples of all continents for peace, disarmament, independence and social progress. This adventurous course harbors serious dangers and calls for a high degree of vigilance.

The GDR people see it as an internationalist class duty to unswervingly support peace, detente and disarmament together with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community as well as all peace-loving peoples, said Honecker. The efforts to strengthen the GDR's socialist national defense also help protect socialist achievements and maintain peace.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the contribution made by the Guinean people led by its Democratic Party in the national anti-imperialist and democratic liberation struggle. The party of the working class and the people of the GDR feel bound in solidarity with the just struggle of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea and of all other peoples of Africa for national and social liberation from the chains of imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism. They would actively support it in the future in firm fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

Visit to Military Schools

AU120822 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Summary] Rostock, (ADN)--"The military delegation of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea under the leadership of Army Gen Lansana Diane, member of the Politburo of the Democratic Party of Guinea and minister of the People's Army, visited teaching institutions of the National People's Army [NVA] on the weekend."

First visit on Saturday was to the Erich Habersaath Military Technical School of the NVA where officers and noncomissioned officer students cordially welcomed the guests. The school commander, Maj Gen Erich Dirwelis, briefed the delegation on the schools' role in training noncommissioned officers and ensigns in more than 70 skills. On Saturday afternoon the delegation was welcomed at the Karl Liebknecht Officers College of the People's Navy, where the guests acquainted themselves with the military-technical and special training of future naval officers and engineers. The school commander stressed the significance of the application of the latest findings of socialist military science and of the vast experiences of the combat-tested USSR Armed Forces. He noted that the NVA institution has been closely cooperating with the higher officers school of the allied Baltic sea fleets named for M.V. Frunze in Leningrad and for the "Heroes of the Westerplatte" in Gdynia.

YOUTH GROUP STRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH ANGOLA

AU071622 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Summary] Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, and Bornito de Sousa, first national secretary of the youth wing of the MPLA-Labor Party of the People's Republic of Angola, were cordially welcomed at a meeting on Wednesday at the Bogensee Wilhelm Pieck youth college by the school's 500 domestic and foreign students, who expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the Angolan youth against imperialism, racism and neocolonialism, for national independence and the defense of the Angolan revolution. Bornito de Sousa recalled the beginnings of the friendship between the youth of both countries when the Angolan people shed the chains of Portuguese colonialism and paid tribute to the solidarity support granted by the Soviet Union and all socialist states in overcoming the colonial heritage. Egon Krenz said that the great election victory of the patriots of Zimbabwe and the existence of the Republic of Angola, which strengthens and forces of socialism and progress in the south of Africa, constitute an expression of the changed balance of forces in the world.

HONECKER ISSUES GREETINGS ON WOMEN'S DAY

LD081119 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0301 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--The capabilities and talents of women and girls in the GDR are a great force and of inestimable value for the further fashioning of the advanced socialist society. This is stated in the greetings message of the SED Central Committee signed by Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on the 1980 International Women's Day.

The message continues: "We extend to you, dear women and girls, our appreciation and esteem for all you are doing for the good of our people, the strengthening of our workers' and peasants' state and the safeguarding of peace."

The message says that the women and girls of the GDR know themselves to be linked by firm bonds with the women of the socialist countries, with all peaceloving forces throughout the world. "Jointly they fight against the Brussels missile decisions of NATO, against all machinations of the imperialists, especially of certain U.S. circles who wish to undo the results of detente and aggravate the international situation. The demand can only be: to continue political detente and consolidate it by special steps toward ending the arms race and toward disarmament."

Today, 8 March 1980, is an expression of active solidarity with the women and girls of the peoples of the young nation states struggling to overcome the legacy of colonialism and to build a new life of freedom, independence and progress. "Our solidarity is also extended to the Afghan people who are safeguarding the achievements of the April revolution and peace in this region. On the occasion of International Women's Day we salute all women and mothers of the national liberation movements waging a struggle entailing much sacrifice against neocolonialism, racism and imperialist attempts at interference. We assure them all of our active support," the message says.

OVER 200 FRG CITIZENS ALLEGEDLY HELD BY GDR

LD111456 Hamburg DPA in German 1335 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Frankfurt--The Society for Human Rights [GFM] says that political trials in the GDR are continuing. The society announced in Frankfurt today that the names of 228 persons imprisoned for political reasons between January 1979 and March 1980 in the GDR are known.

According to information from GDR prisoners whose release has been bought, there were some 5,000 to 6,000 persons in political custody at the time of the amnesty proclaimed to mark the GDR's 30th anniversary. The GFM says that 1,500 political prisoners at the most benefited from the amnesty and the greater part of these were "released in the GDR under discriminatory conditions such as the need for residence permits, curfews and employment bans." Only three of the amnestied political prisoners--Nico Huebner, Rudolf Bahro and Dr Werner Schaelicke--were allowed to travel to the FRG. According to the GFM, there are still at least 300 West German and West Berlin citizens in GDR prisons.

In 1979, through the purchase of their freedom or through "special efforts by the federal government," 920 persons came to the FRG. The GFM expects a further 100 GDR prisoners to arrive in the FRG in March. The GFM has announced that in the autumn it will publish a list of names of political prisoners in the GDR which will be handed to the states participating in the CSCE follow-up conference in Madrid and to the human rights commission in Geneva.

USSR'S REJECTION OF EEC AFGHANISTAN PLAN ANALYZED, SUPPORTED

LD122228 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In the past few days the plan which the foreign ministers of the nine EEC member states prepared for the so-called neutralization of Afghanistan has been loudly advertised in the West. The plan's author is Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary. However, it is highly probable that the initiative originated from overseas. Washington, which is beginning to realize that it has gone too far, is now looking for a way out, and the nine's so-called plan--which is more cautiously worded than Washington's but which essentially starts out from the same principles--seems suitable for this.

In this plan virtually everything is mentioned: neutralization, guarantees, even UN troops. There is just one thing missing: that they will stop supporting the bands of armed saboteurs transferred to Afghanistan's territory from abroad.

Not so long ago none other than Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, assured these bands of his assistance. Today, it is true, they talk less about this in Washington, but even so, U.S. arms deliveries arrive with precision at the Pakistani bases.

The Soviets believe that the nine's proposal is unacceptable because it does not contain a realistic solution of this issue. In his electoral speech Leonid Brezhnev clearly said: The Soviet troops are in Afghanistan because they are needed to stave off this very danger. If, therefore, the danger of outside interference--intervention--ceases, then the presence of Soviet troops will not be needed.

However, the first step must be taken by those who direct the intervention, who not only fail to prevent the attacks by armed bands but who on the contrary, organize and assist them, who do not want to give the Afghan Government time to find the way of national emergence in the country.

Moscow's response to the Afghan request was unequivocal. The Soviet military contingent was sent into the country when the sabotage, the foreign interference, had become extremely dangerous. The solution is obvious. The moment this danger ceases and as soon as no further attacks are made against Afghanistan, which incidentally pursues a nonalined policy, then the country will not have to be neutralized, but guarantees will have to be made so that its security is not threatened so the Afghan people can progress further on their chosen path.

USSR'S BAYBAKOV DEPARTS AFTER SIGNING PRODUCTION DOCUMENTS

Documents Signed

LD120944 Budapest MTI in English 0608 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 11 (MTI)--Istvan Huszar, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, and Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Union's Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet Planning Committee, signed a long-term production specialization and cooperation development programme between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Soviet Union at the Parliament building in Budapest on Tuesday.

The programme was elaborated on the basis of an agreement reached during the 1977 meeting at Crimea between Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The main social-economic aim of the programme is to contribute to the development of the two countries' national economies, and to the expansion and deepening of economic and technical-scientific cooperation between them. At the same time it will also serve as a good basis for working out five-year plans due till 1990.

The ministers concerned of the two countries signed several plans involving production specialization and cooperation between individual industries till 1990. Hungarian Metallurgy and Machine Engineering Minister Istvan Soltesz and Soviet Power Machine Engineering Minister Victor Kdrotov signed an accord involving cooperation in power machine engineering. Istvan Soltesz and Soviet Ship-Building Minister Mikhail Yegorov initialled an agreement related with ship-building. Hungarian Heavy Industry Minister Pal Simon and Soviet Chemical Industry Minister Leonid Kostandov signed a long-term production specialization and cooperation plan covering chemical industrial machine building.

Pal Simon and Leonid Kostandov signed two protocols too. One of these extends their ministeries' production specialization and cooperation agreement concluded in 1975 to the 1981-85 span. The other protocol expands and prolongs the Hungarian-Soviet inter-governmental accord involving cooperation in production and mutual deliveries of olefins and their processed products. The deal was signed by the two countries in 1970.

Istvan Soltesz and Mikhail Yegorov signed an agreement extending their countries' ship-building specialization and cooperation to 1990.

Those present at the signing of the accords included Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee; Jozsef Marjai and Gyula Szeker, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress; and Vladimir Pavlov, Soviet ambassador to Budapest.

Following the initialling, Istvan Huszar and Nikolay Baybakov lauded their countries' willingness to cooperate, the results of firm relations between them and the prospects of further development.

Istvan Huszar pointed out that close friendship between the two peoples has played a highly significant role in Hungary's post-liberation construction work as well as in its further development. The fruitfulness of economic cooperation between Hungary and the Soviet Union is reflected well by the following figures: The value of Hungarian-Soviet goods turnover is to surpass 5,000 million roubles in the current year. The two countries have more than 50 inter-governmental or inter-ministerial agreements which are promoting the development of their national economies in every important sphere.

Nikolay Baybakov appreciated the thorough and circumspect work of the Hungarian-Soviet inter-governmental committee, planning organs and ministeries in elaborating the programmes and agreements concluded now. The experience of decades-long cooperation as well as work done to further deepen the bilateral relations between Hungary and the Soviet Union indicate that both sides are desirous of rendering their partnership closer.

Nikolay Baybakov pointed out that the perspectives of the two countries' economic cooperation are reflected not only by the documents signed now, because the 1981-85 plan coordination negotiations have just entered the final phase. Concurrently with the talks, the sides are to multifariously determine ways and means of cooperation.

Finally the Soviet vice-premier expressed the conviction that ties between the Soviet Union and Hungary will continue to develop consistently in a balanced manner and their cooperation will expand further.

Additional Details; Departure

LD120002 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The long-term program on the development of Hungarian-Soviet production-specialization and joint ventures, valid until 1990, has been signed in Budapest. The agreement was signed by Istvan Huszar, deputy premier and minister-chairman of the National Planning Office, and Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee.

The ministers concerned also signed several sectoral programs for the period to 1990. Pal Simon, minister of heavy industry, and Leonid Kostandov, minister of chemical industry, extended for the next 5 years the contract on the manufacture of chemical industry products. They also extended and expanded the olefin agreement, which came into being 10 years ago. On the basis of the protocol, the Tisza chemical combine will receive 60,000 tons of ethylene annually from the USSR from 1986 to the end of 1999. It was also agreed that a new olefin plant would be built with Soviet assistance in Hungary by the middle of the eighties.

In the next 10 years the two countries' cooperation in the shipping industry and in the manufacture of power engineering machinery will also expand. Certain types of pushboats and floating cranes will be manufactured in Hungary. A new feature of cooperation is that the Hungarian shipping industry will receive more Soviet components and spare parts than hitherto. The joint venture production of a new 140-ton floating crane is planned, and joint ship planning will come into prominence.

Following the signing of the intergovernmental agreement, Istvan Huszar and Nikolay Baybakov spoke highly of their desire for cooperation, which is also expressed in the document and the results of the two countries' relations. Istvan Huszar stressed that the two countries' trade this year will exceed R5 billion, while the agreements between the two countries promote the development of every important sector of the Hungarian economy. Especially great tasks devolve on the cooperating ministries to realize the prescribed objectives with special agreements and their implementation.

Nikolay Baybakov said that both sides wish to make cooperation even closer and that in this long-term programs are of especially great importance.

The Soviet deputy prime minister was received by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Nikolay Baybakov has left Hungary.

LEADERS MEET WITH ELECTORATE 12 MARCH

LD130032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Text] More meetings were held today with candidates for Sejm deputies and councillors to voivodship people's councils. Today members of the Politburo met the electorate, Premier Edward Babiuch met representatives of constituency No 52 in Poznan; Zdzislaw Grudzien met the electorate in constituency No 21 on Katowice; Stanislaw Kania met the maritime economy aktiv in Gdynia; Jerzy Lukaszewicz met the work force of the Odra enterprise in Swinoujscie; Jan Szydlak met the electorate in constituency No 41 in Lodz.

Stanislaw Gucwa, president of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party, met the electorate in Debica and farmers from Olesna parish. Emil Wojtaszek met electors at the diesel engine plant in Andrychow; Andrzej Zabinski met electors of the (Krosniewice) parish in Plock Voivodship; and Zbigniew Sielinski met representatives of the copper basin and activists from Lagnica Voivodship.

DAILY VIEWS NEW PRICES FOR COMMISSION AGENTS' SHOPS

AU111650 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Mar 80 p 4 AU

[J. Markusz commentary: "In The Customer's Interest"]

[Text] The recent report on the new principles in accordance with which the commission prices in the so-called boutiques are calculated has caused natural interest. Let us recall that those principles have been laid down by the minister of domestic trade and services and by the chairman of the State Price Commission in Decree No 5/80 and that they come into force on 17 March 1980. They detail the ways in which maximum prices are calculated for the goods that are sold by nonsocialized organizations and by commission agents' shops and that are made of high quality wools, cotton fabrics, dress and blouse fabrics, silk fabrics used for linings, velvet, decoration and curtain plush and natural and synthetic knitting wool. While not curbing the activities of the commission agents' shops, the new principles create conditions for equitably reconciling agents' advantage with the customers' interests and for countering speculation and unjustified profits.

The development of various forms of agents' activities should help increase the range of goods and services and improve the effectiveness of customer service. Many commission agents' shops have shown much initiative in that regard, winning their customers' praise.

However, those just intentions are often abused by asocial individuals who want to make their profit from market shortages and "get rich quick" at the expense of their customers.

Social criticism has been leveled especially at the exorbitant prices demanded by the so-called boutiques. Such prices are all the more harmful since they are asked for clothing that is made of materials in short supply and that is in great demand. It is a good thing that the new principles of calculation cover precisely that group of products and materials.

The principles protect the customers' interests.

However, we should bear in mind that even the most just principles will fail if they are not backed by honest control and if trading organizations are not interested in the performance of their agents. Entrusting commission shops to agents, units of Spolem cooperative and of the state domestic trade should help them develop their activities and should see that the customers' interest are not harmed. After all, that is their responsibility.

NATO 'SPY' SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS' IMPRISONMENT

LD111935 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The Warsaw Military District Court has announced its verdict on a spying case. Bogdan Olewinski, accused of collaboration with the intelligence service of a NATO country, was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and the loss of public rights for 6 years.

CORRECTIONS TO GIEREK 6 MARCH VOTERS ADDRESS IN SILESIA

The following corrections to the article entitled, "Gierek Attends Voters Meeting in Silesia", and subtitled, "Gierek Address," published in the 7 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, G 3, are supplied from TRYBUNA LUDU of 7 March:

Page G 4, first paragraph, line eight, substitute the name "Silma" for the name "Silba" and delete parentheses.

Page G 6, fifth paragraph, last sentence should read: But increased powers must go hand in hand with increased responsibility and greater initiative, with reliable implementation of appointed tasks and duties.

BRIEFS

ISRAELI CP OFFICIAL VISITS--PZPR Central Committee Secretary Jerzy Waszczuk met with David Khenin, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary of the Israeli Communist Party, on 6 March. The sides exchanged views on the present Middle East situation and discussed some problems of the mutual contacts between the two parties. Jerzy Waszczuk informed the representative of the Israeli Communist Party about PZPR tasks resulting from the eighth congress resolutions and David Khenin explained the role of his party in the present complicated internal situation of Israel. The meeting was attended by Waclaw Piatkowski, head of the Central Committee Foreign Department. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

FINLAND'S VILJANEN VISITS--Kalevi Viljanen, general secretary of the Finnish Liberal People's Party, who visited Poland at the invitation of the Democratic Party Central Committee on 1-8 March, had talks and meetings with Democratic Party officials in Warsaw, Krakow, Kielce and Zakopane and with officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and toured the former concentration camp in Oswiecim. During the meeting with Democratic Party Chairman Tadeysz Mlynczak the sides stressed the importance of the further development of the specific contacts between the two parties, contacts dating back to 1970. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Mar 80 p 4 AU]

UK'S LORD CARRINGTON ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

AU121743 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 12 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Lord Carrington, secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs of Great Britain arrived in Bucharest today on a visit at the invitation of the foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The guest was met at Otopeni Airport by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei; Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other officials. Also present were Romanian Ambassador to London Pretor Popa, British Ambassador to Bucharest Paul Cecil Holmer, and members of the British Embassy staff.

Dinner Toasts

AU131024 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 13 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/3/1980--Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei gave a dinner on March 12 for Lord Carrington, secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs. Toasts were proposed during the dinner, to the good health of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, to the development of the links of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples, to peace and understanding in the world.

BRITISH OFFICIALS DISCUSS COOPERATION IN COAL USE

AU122100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 12 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/3/1980--Neculai Agachi, minister of the metallurgical industry, had an interview with Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board of Great Britain, when approached were questions regarding the possibilities of developing the Romanian-British collaboration in the domain of coal utilization in metallurgy.

MOZAMBIQUE MINISTERS DISCUSS MINING COOPERATION

AU122105 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1833 GMT 12 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/3/1980--On March 12, Virgil Trofin, Romanian deputy prime minister, minister of mining, oil and geology, received Rui Baltasar Dos Santos Alves, minister for finance of Mozambique, who attends the proceedings of the session of the joint Romanian-Mozambican commission. A talk was conducted on the occasion when approached were questions regarding the possibilities of further expanding the economic cooperation between the two countries in the domain of research and exploration of some deposits of hydrocarbons, coaking coal, ferrous and non-ferrous ores.

CORRECTIONS TO CEAUSESCU 6 MARCH RALLY ADDRESS

The following corrections to the article entitled, "Ceausescu, Premier Verdet Attend Civic Rally 6 March," and subtitled, "Ceausescu Address," published in the 7 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, H 1, are supplied from Bucharest SCINTEIA of 7 March:

Page H 7, first paragraph, line five, delete parentheses and question mark from word "defying."

Page H 13, fourth paragraph, second sentence should read: It must be clearly understood that the export of counterrevolution is as little permissable as the export of revolution.

TITO'S CONDITION STILL 'ESSENTIALLY UNCHANGED'

LD131123 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1112 GMT 13 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--The general state of health of Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, is essentially unchanged in relation to yesterday. Intensive treatment is being continued.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

SUNDIC REBUTS VIETNAMESE, CSSR, USSR CRITICISM

LD121652 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Text] At the beginning of the international chronicle of the daily news, we bring you our topical foreign political commentary. Who is being discredited in the nonalined movement? The countries which intervene militarily or those who denounce such actions? Milika Sundic speaks in connection with the Vietnamese Army paper's attack on Yugoslavia:

The Vietnamese Army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN the other day accused Yugoslavia of opposing the Vietnamese and Kampuchean revolutions and of encouraging Taiwan and some other countries in Southeast Asia against the three Indochinese countries. The Vietnamese paper's comment also says that Yugoslavia is violating the sovereignty of Afghanistan and that it is interfering in its internal affairs. The same commentary accuses Yugoslavia of lending its support to the opposition by imperialism and Beijing expansionism to the peoples of Kampuchea and Afghanistan, and that in so doing it is discrediting itself in the nonalined movement. This commentary, whose accusations against Yugoslavia we quoted verbatim, was also transmitted by Radio Hanoi.

In contrast to this explicit aggressiveness by the Vietnamese army paper against socialist, self-managing and nonalined Yugoslavia, a more cunning but equally transparent game against Yugoslavia has been recently devised in Czechoslovakia. The party membership there has been advised to study the documents of the 1957, 1960 and 1969 consultative meetings of the communist and workers parties. The European conference of communist and workers' parties held in Berlin, on the other hand, has not been included as suitable reading matter for the ideological uplifting of the party membership in Czechoslovakia. One does not have to look hard to find the reason why this was not done, because we assume that the Berlin conference document is not [words indistinct]. In the present situation it better suited the Czechoslovak ideologists to recommend the study of the documents in which--as is the case with the document of the consultative meeting of 81 parties held in Moscow in 1960--the LCY and Yugoslavia are attacked in a very crude manner.

In addition to these two cases we shall quote a third one, the article by Mikhail Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, in the party's theoretical organ, KOMMUNIST. The article is devoted to the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth and its subject is the relationship between the national and the international aspects of the international communist and workers' movement.

Mikhail Suslov reiterates the well-known CPSU stance that genuine national interests have never been at odds with the principles of proletarian internationalism. Mikhail Suslov props up this thesis of his in the KOMMUNIST article--which, incidentially, is providing a justification for both the Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea and the Soviet one in Afghanistan--with the following words: Whichever period of history we take, the Soviet Union consistently made maximum efforts in support of the struggle of the working people and people's of other countries for national independence, social progress, and for peace and socialism.

We do not know whether the Cominform and consultative meetings of communist and workers' parties--which are now, as we have already said, being studied in Czechoslovakia--are included in these efforts. A great deal can be said about the relationship between the national and international interests in the communist and workers' movement, but any discussion on this topic is idle if national interests and the international obligations of the working class of any country are laid down from one center. Nothing has changed in this respect the way things stand now.

Now a word or two more about the attack on Yugoslavia by the Vietnamese Army paper. It really would be a miracle if the country which carried out a textbook military intervention in Kampuchea were to behave differently. If the support which Yugoslavia gave the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. intervention--and not support alone, but assistance--is passed over in silence and ignored, it is quite understandable that Vietnam is bothered by the condemnation of its actions in Kampuchea, not only by Yugoslavia but by a great number of other countries, especially nonalined ones. But Vietnam is laboring under a considerable delusion if it believes that it will shift the blame to Yugoslavia. There is no greater way to discredit the nonalined movement than when a country, as Vietnam has done, perpetrates aggression against an independent and nonalined country. This is also the most effective way of discrediting proletarian internationalism.

VRHOVEC URGES COOPERATION AMONG GROUP OF 77 IN ECONOMIC TALKS

LD112340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1815 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

["Josip Vrhovec's Speech at the Meeting of the Group of 77"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] [No dateline given] Mr Chairman, allow me first of all to express our sincere pleasure at the representative of friendly India being at the head of the Group of 77 in this very significant time. We expect with full confidence that our work will be fruitful under your wise leadership. This will enable us to make our positive contribution to the realization of one of the most important decisions of the sixth nonalined conference, a decision which refers to the issues of international economic development and the realization of our policy of relying on our own forces.

These decisions were adopted at a time when the international economic situation was most unfavorable in the entire period following World War II. In the meantime the situation has in many respects deteriorated, while the North-South dialog has not moved out of its impasse. The existing mechanisms of the international economic system automatically shift onto the developing countries most of the negative trends in the world economy.

Today more than ever before it has become clear that our world is mutually linked to such an extent that nobody can any longer be self-sufficient. This simple truth applies also to that part of the world which has the good fortune of being able to call itself the developed world. Unfortunately, this knowledge has not yet penetrated the consciousness of those in whose hands, above all, lies the key to the solution.

It is a well-known truth that the continuous widening of the gap between the developed and developing countries represents one of the most dangerous causes of the general world instability.

It is from this that the great responsibility of all the members of the international community in preparing the special session of the General Assembly, in the formulation and coordination of the new international development strategy, and in particular in preparing the global negotiations, also stems.

This responsibility must become manifest in a realistic approach to the most important economic problems of today's world and in the defining of the proposals for the solution of these problems.

We must thus pay significant attention to the question of our strategy in global negotiations. Above all, clear and substantiated attitudes to the nature, course and goals of the global negotiations should be adopted and put to our partners. The concept which, it seems to me, stems from all the deliberations so far and the preparatory work within the Group of 77 would be as follows:

The round of global negotiations should represent a well-rounded whole. Their results should be expressed in a relevant legal form. They should not be customary and generalized resolutions or declarations but very definite international agreements which will bind all the participants in the negotiations.

In order that we might move toward such a completion, we should truly have negotiations and not merely "a dialog" or "an exchange of views", as has been the case so far at many international gatherings.

We should hold truly global negotiatims on international economic cooperation for development in the sphere of raw materials, energy, trade, development, money and finance.

In any case, the problems of the least developed countries should be the subject of special treatment within the framework of these negotiations. This also refers to the problems of landlocked developing countries, developing island countries and the developing countries most affected.

In order that negotiations might proceed efficiently, it would be a good thing were preliminary agreements to be achieved while the negotiations are in progress without waiting for their final stage. Finally, we attach particular importance to the necessary agreement on negotiations being held and completed at a high political level to make the adoption of valid decisions possible.

Maybe we will have to decide in individual spheres on rational demands and goals by stages, by bearing in mind the serious nature of the immediate problems but also by taking into account our long-term goals.

We desire equitable and constructive negotiations, which means a quest for joint solutions in joint interests. But we rightly expect that the state in which the developing countries are--the change that is the improvement of their position is, after all, the chief goal of these negotiations--will be fully taken into account.

We are now at the crossroads. It will be on the degrees of responsibility of all the participants in the coming negotiations that the nature of world relations in the future will depend. The past 7-year stage of negotiations with the two special sessions of the UN General Assembly on the new international economic order has, unfortunately, not afforded too much optimism.

In the meantime the economic and political situation in the world is becoming increasingly worrisome. We hope that this will intensify the realism and responsibility of the developed countries and lead to their readiness to jointly seek with us solutions on which our common destiny will depend. The special session and global negotiations will provide an opportunity for this. We believe that this will lead to real progress in resolving the pressing problems of international development and relations. Conscious of the failure of the recent session of the third UNIDO, we must stress that the Group of 77 could not accept the nebulous formulations in place of the real resolution of problems. We believe that this will be a lesson which will be given serious consideration.

Bearing in mind these realities and interdependencies, it is of particular significance that within the round of the global negotiations energy will also be included in the UN system for the first time. This would be a great contribution to international economic cooperation and a fresh incentive in the question for solutions for the major problems of the world economy.

This calls, above all, for the recognition of full sovereignty of countries over their natural resources. In this connection we support the attitude of the OPEC countries that certain aspects of energy can be discussed and that results in connection with them can be expected only within the broadest context of resolving relations, grave and outstanding problems of the international economy and of development on the basis of the new international economic order. Only under such conditions can energy become a factor of economic stability in the world.

At the same time, bearing in mind the fact that OPEC countries are also developing countries, I would like to stress the exceptional significance of the decisive backing by OPEC countries to the joint efforts of the Group of 77. There is no doubt that we will achieve the expected results of the global negotiations only in full mutual solidarity. The Group of 77 expects the support of the OPEC countries just as they, too, rightly stress that the further support of all other developing countries is necessary for the achievement of their legitimate rights.

What I have in mind here in the first place is cooperation among developing countries through collective reliance on their own forces. We must note that what we have achieved to date is below our possibilities and our needs. Let us just take the fact that less than one-fourth of our international trade is realized in mutual relations, which is an obvious consequence of the colonial era when [word indistinct] had to be subordinated to the ties with the mother country.

We will only be able to overcome the negative consequences of such a situation by strengthening our mutual ties on bilateral, regional and broader foundations. It is in our joint interest to strengthen our cooperation in all possible forms and to convert it into a powerful instrument of our development and into one of the fundamental linchpins of our struggle for the new international economic order.

Together with the Indian delegation, the Yugoslav delegation has proposed an idea of possible aspects of such cooperation. I would like to draw your attention to the document which we have circulated in this connection.

Our paper speaks of the possibilities of comprehensive cooperation and joint ventures of vital significance for the mutual development in the industrial, technological, agricultural, energy and financial spheres.

We believe that, in examining our efforts and achievements of cooperation among developing countries, the significant decisions of the OPEC countries about helping developing countries which have found themselves in a very difficult position, should be particularly borne in mind.

Bearing this in mind, the Yugoslav Government recently accepted a broad program of measures for the implementation of the decisions of the Sixth Summit Conference of the Nonalined Countries as well as of the ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 in Arusha. These measures refer to cooperation among developing countries in various spheres and in particular our contribution to the development of countries which are less developed than we are. We believe that it would be useful were this meeting of ours to also concern itself with the question of measures aimed at promoting our mutual cooperation and with the application of the adopted decisions and programs.

We are still under the immediate impression of the failure of the third UNIDO. We must draw certain conclusion from this.

First of all, we must stress that this was not a failure of the developing countries. On the contrary, this was a political failure of the developed countries which had missed the opportunity to contribute to the resolving of problems which had led the world economy into the situation in which it is today.

True, this is a situation which they, of course, can bear much more easily than the countries which have to fight against poverty and hunger. But this does not provide good prospects for them either, should they not change their attitudes in time.

We believe that, having learned a lesson from this failure as well as through the further exacerbation of the general international climate, the developed countries of the West and the East will come to the special session and enter the global negotiations with much more sensible and realistic attitudes, broader powers and greater resolve to have us jointly arrive at results which will be of common interest.

This is the time not to look back but to look forward. The main issue is not to look for the culprit for past problems but to look for solutions for the future which is increasingly becoming a common future.

All this shows that we are facing an exceptionally important and responsible task. This calls for very serious and extensive preparations, both specialized and political, which would equal the gravity of the point in time which we face.

Finally, I would like to stress our deep conviction that the success of the global negotiations will depend above all on whether the developed countries--both of the West and of the East--will understand and accept that solutions to the key problems of the deeply disrupted and unjust international economic relations can be found on a lasting basis only within the framework of a gradual establishment of the new international economic order.

MIKULIC ASSAILS ETATISM, URGES MORE WORKER PARTICIPATION

LD122158 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1615 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--At today's session of the Sarajevo League of Communists City Conference, Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, taking part in a debate on the ideopolitical bases of the medium-term development of the city, said inter alia that communists must advocate and must insure that results attained in the preceding period are assessed in basic organizations of associated labor in the course of preparations for the adoption of medium-term development plans. This assumes that there must be an analysis undertaken with particular attention to experiences and results attained in developing and strengthening socialist self-management, and a realistic review must be made of the conditions in which the coming plan will be implemented.

Account must be taken, Mikulic stressed in this context, of all opportunities for the further development of science and for greater application of domestic technology. This facilitates the level of development of productive forces already achieved, including scientific and cadre potential, and particularly the system of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations. Of course, he stressed, this does not mean that we will shut ourselves off from the scientific and technological achievements in the world, but that we will make use, too, of our already well-developed opportunities in this sphere.

This will help, inter alia, to make better use of the results realized in this sphere in other countries, too, and will allow Yugoslavia to open itself up further toward the world.

Much more can be achieved than has been so far in this sphere by encouraging association of labor and means and free labor exchange between production organizations and organizations of associated labor engaged in scientific research work. In addition to making use of the results of science and the development of domestic technology to stimulate more rapid overall prosperity of our country, Mikulic continued, we must have greater ambitions toward exporting "know-how" and our technology. We bear obligations here toward friendly nonalined and other developing countries, whose present opportunities are considerably fewer than ours, so that they must rely--under very unfavorable conditions--on foreign technological and other solutions. The most modern solutions are obtained with difficulty and are too expensive, while those which have been implemented do not facilitate rapid and rational development but maintain existing relations and make the abyss between the industrially developed countries and the developing countries yet more profound, Mikulic said, recalling that this hampers the struggle for economic and political emancipation of peoples and states.

Continuing his exposition, Mikulic advocated in particular that plans in the whole process of agreement making and decisionmaking must be adopted in self-managing fashion and in accordance with the spirit of the law on self-management planning. In all this, he said, it must be workers and all working people who debate, take up positions and make decisions, not only management and self-management organs. To put it in another way, communists must commit themselves and must insure that plans are adopted in accordance with socialist self-managing production relations and must oppose all possible attempts on the part of factors of technocratic logic and practice to bring this into question and to thwart it. We must, that is, get as far as insuring that working people make the decisions on reproduction policies in their basic organization of associated labor and in other forms of association and in society. In order that they may take part in the adoption of decisions, Mikulic stressed, working people must be informed about all facts of business and about the general conditions (market, institutional and other conditions) in which the plan will be implemented. Expert planning services in organizations of associated labor and in sociopolitical communities must draw up the appropriate analyses, documents and other materials, with their suggestions and proposals, for debate and decisionmaking by working people. Their importance and their responsibility in this are exceptionally great, Mikulic said, stressing that professional services may not "close the debate" with their own proposal. Speaking further about the realization of specific established goals by means of joint investments and association of forces and means, Mikulic said the following:

A particular question upon which a debate must be opened in all basic organizations of associated labor and upon which the appropriate decisions must be made is that of how to guarantee the necessary energy, raw materials and reproduction materials. The present situation, according to Mikulic, is characterized by the logic that resources for increasing this production will be insured by the producers in these regions and by "society", and not by the consumers of energy, raw materials and reproduction materials associated with the producers and with these activities.

This logic, Mikulic continued, has brought us to a state of affairs where there are great structural disruptions and an increase in etatist tendencies and practice. As a result of this we have on one hand increasing imports of those raw materials and reproduction materials which we can ourselves produce in a rational way, which means that our economy is dependent upon the foreign market which is increasingly ruled by multinational companies; and on the other hand, because of decisions of sociopolitical communities or social agreements mainly initiated by these communities, a considerable share of the income of organizations of associated labor is appropriated and concentrated in a nonself-managing way in order to settle the problems of investment in production of, for instance, electrical energy.

Funds thus amassed are placed directly by organizations of associated labor in the electrical industry, so that the one from whom these funds are taken loses all contact with them, while the one who acquires them (the electrical industry) does not undertake the appropriate obligations toward the organizations of associated labor from whom the funds are "appropriated" for the development of the electrical industry.

It is essential and possible to find a way out of this state of affairs, Mikulic said, in such a way as for all basic organizations to balance their energy, raw materials and reproduction materials requirements and the funds to take care of these requirements, (?by association) on the basis of joint participation in total income with producers in these branches of industry, thereby insuring their requirements. This principle could be applied, too, where part of the funds for development of, for example, the electrical industry, water power engineering and so forth, is in the future, too, guaranteed in the way it has been up to the present by obligatory loans, contributions and so on. The funds thus amassed could be "invested" by consumers and they could pool them together with their own funds with organizations of associated labor in, for instance, the electrical industry in order to guarantee power for the needs of current production and development. In this way the interests of working people from the base and processing sectors of the economy will be successfully coordinated and other positive effects will also be attained. These interests will be linked on an income basis and will form an indissoluble whole, such as they logically are, Mikulic said, citing here the fact that electrical industry organizations participate with 80 percent and consumers with only about 20 percent of the funds in the present joint investments in production of electricity.

Stressing that association of labor and means on income bases represents the basic issue of our overall economic and social development, Mukulic said that great attention must be devoted to this in preparation for the adoption of the forthcoming plan. Communists must be even more committed to strengthening the awareness of the fact that working people in associated labor are responsible for adopting the best decisions on the development policy of their self-management organization and community.

An essential component of this policy is the association of labor and means, and this over the entire Yugoslav economic area. We must all therefore examine the whole and not just that which is in the narrowest sense "ours", that is, specific basic and other organizations of associated labor. If this is not done, Mikulic said, if each plans for himself, isolated from others and from the whole of associated labor, without coordination of self-managing interests with others; and if this is presented to the organs of sociopolitical communities, then in addition to that which has already been said it is possible that individual organizations of associated labor in great confusion will become specific sources of tendencies toward strengthening etatism and the regulatory role of the state; that is, depriving the worker of power in favor of the technocratic and bureaucratic group. This would, according to Branko Mikulic, be in "addition" to already expressed tendencies and practices, and to pressures for uneconomic directing of income to be made by decisions of state organs, and for various advantages to be gained for one's own organization of associated labor--in primary distribution, in the currency and customs regime, excessive stimulatory measures and the like--without regard to the fact that others are thereby placed in an unequal position. In addition to these and other negative consequences, this can also lead to political conflicts, stressed Mikulic.

Branko Mukulic devoted particular attention to the need to wage a more decisive battle against etatist and bureaucratic tendencies.

In this sense he stressed that the preparations for the adoption of the next medium-term plan must proceed in the spirit of further strengthening socialist self-management and particularly of the role of the working man in associated labor in decisionmaking on the policy of expanded reproduction. This presupposes, as he said, that determined steps should also be taken to abandon etatism, and in particular to reduce the role of administrative organs of sociopolitical communities in the sphere of expanded reproduction and direct regulation of the conditions of acquisition of income (pricing policy, the foreign trade and currency regime, the system of stimulative measures and so forth).

In decisionmaking and in these questions it is the workers and all working people who must have the deciding word through their delegates in assemblies of sociopolitical and self-managing interest communities. In addition, it must be stressed that many questions which at present are settled by decisions of the appropriate state organs can--on the basis of the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor--be more successfully settled by the method of self-managing agreement making and contracting of working people in associated labor, either directly or within the framework of the appropriate self-managing interest communities (for example those for economic relations with foreign countries, for the electrical industry, for water power engineering and others).

Recalling that in 1950 there began in our country the process of development of self-management, abandonment of etatism and debureaucratization, and recalling also that since then we have been engaged with this task as an essential question of socio-economic relations, Mikulic said inter alia:

We have ascertained that etatist and bureaucratic tendencies gain in strength whenever and wherever the struggle of organized socialist forces to strengthen socialist self-managing relations slackens, and that these tendencies--in relation to socialist self-management--are at this time counterrevolutionary. Proceeding from this, communists must strengthen their consciousness of the fact that the struggle against etatism and bureaucratism for us has an essentially class character, for etatism leads, in place of socialist self-managing relations, to the establishment of state-property relations, in which the working man would be in a state-employment relation and not master of the conditions and results of his labor. Etatism negates the leading role of the working class in society. At its basis is the denial of the power of the working class, of working people and citizens, and the imposition of the political power of the bureaucracy, leaning on the technocracy and the "intellectual elite."

Examining this question further and putting forward the assessment that during the seventies important results had been achieved in weakening etatism more or less at all levels, Branko Mikulic said:

However, even then there arose dilemmas about what sort of etatism is the more dangerous--federal or republican. There also arose tendencies for the various foundations of sociopolitical communities to be maintained in such a way as to change their names, organs for management of the same thing to be established, and so forth. I think it has become quite clear, Mikulic stressed, that all types of etatism (federal, republican, provincial, urban and municipal) lead to the usurpation of the self-managing rights of workers to decide upon reproduction policy and that they are all equally reactionary, therefore. Nevertheless, Mikulic said, in recent years etatist and bureaucratic tendencies have not weakened. The reason for this we find in the first place in the fact that workers in associated labor still have not become masters of income and reproduction policies.

This means that a significant part of income is alienated from the worker and is expended without his influence and control; that various centers of economic might of the techno-bureaucratic monopoly are maintained on the aliented income; that the role of state organs in regulating and partly also in making decisions on reproduction policy (the development of the infrastructure of communal and social activities and so forth) is still too great, and so on. Without bringing into question the role and importance of state organs in the conditions of self-management, which will be great for a long time yet in fulfilling specific tasks and functions of a self-managing society, communists, Mikulic stressed, must advocate that these organs do not carry out those tasks which working people in associated labor can and must fulfill directly, or through their delegates in assemblies of sociopolitical and self-managing interest communities.

In confirmation of this assessment Mikulic stated that from 1974-78 the participation of organizations of associated labor in the distribution of the social product in Yugoslavia had gone down from 72 to 66.3 percent, that relatively large sums of money for investment continued to form in banks, sums about which decisions are made without a suitable influence on the part of associated labor and that in the market--also on the basis of monopoly position and lack of income-based linking with production--autonomous capital is being formed. Mikulic said that relatively large sums of money are appropriated from the accumulations of productive organizations of associated labor by means of agreements in which mainly officials participate, let us say, in the commune and in industry. These resources are used to finance the development of infrastructure, cultural projects, sport, health and so forth.

In the sphere of economic relations with other countries, too, the abandonment of etatism is still at a very early stage. I should like to mention, Mikulic said, that significant resources are being collected to stimulate foreign currency income from exporting goods and services in the federation. This has already become a significant source of a non-productive flow of income into the country and an outflow of the national product from the country. On the other hand, Mikulic emphasized, associated labor's influence on directing these resources is very small. Excessive state regulation seriously hinders the ability of organizations of associated labor--by means of the method of agreement seeking and agreement making--to resolve open questions and problems of mutual relations. Instead of a critical attitude toward such a practice, not by chance one speaks of inefficient agreement making.

Because of all this, Mikulic went on, it is easy to notice feelings in working people in associated labor that the major questions of the policy of reproduction are made "in other places" and not in associated labor. That is why they still call persistently on state organs--most often individuals within them--to solve something for them, to help them or to try to "work out" something favorable for their organization, so that they might get some part of the "joint cash" and thus increase their income. Both this feeling and practice demonstrate that the remnants of etatism and the power of individual state administration organs to influence the position of organizations of associated labor are considerable and that working people in associated labor have still not taken charge of the conditions and results of their work.

In Branko Mikulic's assessment, all this points to the need for an overall analysis of economic policy and the instruments of the economic system with the aim of bringing that policy and system--and this also means practice--into line with what is laid down in the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor and thus create better conditions for more successful and lasting stabilization of economic trends and, on this basis, for, dynamic socioeconomic development.

Directly connected with this is the question of agreement making and contracting between the nations and nationalities, that is, between the socialist republics and provinces, on resolving questions of joint interest, Mikulic said. We should not try to silence or conceal the truth that these interests, for example in the economic sphere, are not always identical.

Explaining this by, among other things, inherited differences in the economic development of individual republics and provinces--from which many other differences also arise--Mikulic went on to say that our nations and nationalities, proceeding from the joint interest to insure the health and stable development of Yugoslavia, have reached agreement on the need, as he said, to stimulate more rapid development of the forces of production in economically underdeveloped republics, particularly in Kosovo, and thus to achieve a reduction in differences at the level of economic development of the republics and provinces without holding back the progress of the economically developed republics and the province of Vojvodina.

Having gone on to stress that such a policy--as a permanent orientation in Yugoslavia's development--is in the interest of realizing full equality between the nations and nationalities, developing socialist self-management relations, strengthening the unity of the working class and all working people and the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, as well as stabilizing our socialist self-management development, Mikulic said:

Proceeding from this, at the 10th LCY Congress Comrade Tito emphasized that "until we reduce more essentially the differences in the degree of economic development of individual republics and provinces, this problem must be considered as exceptionally important and so we must continue--through the funds and federal budget, or some other suitable method--to insure the resources for their rapid development and for financing essential social services in those areas."

Bearing this constantly in mind, Mikulic went on, as well as bearing in mind the agreements which have already been mentioned between the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia on this question, the results which are achieved and experiences which have already been gained, as well as respecting the material interests and realistic capabilities of every socialist republic and province, communists must call for joint positions to be built up and aims established for this policy for the next 5 years by means of responsible work, without unnecessary overheated arguments about the interests of any one of the republics or provinces. At the basis of this policy in future must be the material progress of all the socialist republics and provinces, the continued successful development of socialist self-management relations and Yugoslavia's political stability.

Proceeding from this, Mikulic went on, we all agree that communists and other conscious fighters for socialism should avoid the dangers of lack of tolerance and exclusivity in discussions, deafness toward views and blindness in relation to others' interests, the imposition of one's own interests and stands and so forth. For in this way agreement cannot be reached, but rather a contribution is made to the manifestation of nationalism and chauvinism and other political problems. Now, therefore, said Mikulic, prior to adopting the next medium-term plan we need to realistically assess whether and to what extent we have successfully realized this aim and, proceeding from this assessment, we should agree on a policy for the 1981-85 period, as well as on methods to realize which will respond to socialist self-management social relations as inaugurated in the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor and insure that we achieve the established aim.

Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the close of his expansive report called for the initiation of an analytical discussion on these questions in all self-management structures of society, especially at the third congress of self-managers of Yugoslavia, the holding of which was proposed by Comrade Tito, as is well known.

SLOVENE NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL ASSESSES PREPAREDNESS

LD121642 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1525 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--The Slovene Presidency Council for National Defense assessed today that a high level of defense preparedness was demonstrated in the exercises last year, and that the process of further socialization of all-people's defense and social self-protection is being successfully realized.

The program of the council's most importnat tasks for this year in further developing defense and protection activities also adopted. Particular stress was laid on the need for further defense and self- ection training, and on the preparation of a new law on all-people's defense an cial self-protection, as well as on the appropriate planning of defense preparations.

MACEDONIAN LEAGUE PROMOTES COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP, RESPONSIBILITY

AU121911 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Mar 80 p 6 AU

[J. Popovski report]

[Excerpts] At its session in Skopje yesterday, which was presided over by Angel Cemerski, the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia once again noted that Comrade Tito's initiative on collective leadership and responsibility has been accepted in Macedonia by all working people and citizens and is already being implemented. The new leaderships and chairmen for 1-year terms of office have been elected by the republican SAWP Conference, the trade unions and by sociopolitical organizations and citizens' associations. Following several months of discussions in commissions and in its Presidium, the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia discussed the question of collective leadership at its session yesterday. The Central Committee discussed the question of organizing the communal conferences of the League of Communists of Macedonia for their transition to collective leadership and the question of engagement of communists in the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative in organizations of the League of Communists as the superstructure of our country's political system and of socialist self-management that, as Bosko Stankovski, member of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Macedonia, said in his introductory report at the session, also in these turbulent days for world peace have proved their vitality and confirmed themselves in practice as the lasting orientation not only of the present but also of the future generations in favor of Tito's socialist, self-managing, independent and nonalined Yugoslavia.

Confidence in the League of Communists

Bosko Stankovski pointed out that in recent months the interest of workers, young people and women in joining the ranks of the League of Communists has greatly increased. By the end of this January the League of Communists of Macedonia had 129,083 members. Since the last congress the League of Communists of Macedonia has admitted 25,000 new members, including 9,618 new members admitted last year. In this January alone 1,129 new members received their party membership cards.

During the dicsussion on collective leadership in communal organizations and on the principle of 1-year term of office in the communal conferences of the League of Communists it was emphasized that the communists must oppose all tendencies to distort the essence of Comrade Tito's initiative. The advancement of collective work and responsiblity must not be reduced to mere organizational or personnel changes but must instead be conceived as the need to change entire relations in collective organs. It is up to the League of Communists to reaffirm the democratic principles of the cadre policy.

As was stated at the session, the advancement of the collective method of work and responsibility in communal organizations of the League of Communists of Macedonia is an immediate task and Comrade Tito's initiative must be implemented as consistently as possible. Therefore all communal organizations of the League of Communists must adopt the necessary statutory and other normative solutions. In this connection it is necessary to change the present style and method of work of collective organs because Comrade Tito's initiative must not be reduced to a mere introduction of the 1-year term of office.

TRADE UNIONS TO FIGHT UNJUSTIFIED PRICE INCREASES

LD111427 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1316 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 11 (TANJUG)--The Presidency of the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation note with concern the wave of price increases, which since the beginning of the year, is seriously affecting the standard of living of the employed.

In January and February, retail prices rose by about 6 percent and the cost of living by over eight percent. This has resulted in a reduction of the real purchasing power of a section of the population, especially people with lower incomes.

Stressing that objective economic circumstances make a rise in prices of many commodities inevitable, the leadership of the Yugoslav trade union came out strongly against unjustified price increases and asked that those who break the social compacts on price be held responsible.

Trade Union Confederation warns that "certain price increases are the expression of a conduct contrary to self-management" and that some local levels "view those who violate compacts on prices with a certain indulgence."

Also criticized was the rather widespread practice of many enterprises and economic branches tending to increase their incomes by way of price increases instead of raising the levels of their productivity and economical operation and improving their organizatio of work.

The Confederation will therefore take a more active part in the process of decision-making on prices. Its organizations will oppose any increase in expenditure being covered by price increases, it was stated.

The social compact on prices for this year provides for retail prices in Yugoslavia not to rise above 19 percent. The Yugoslavia daily BORBA today warns that production prices in the industry, which are under social control of the federation, rose by 2.2 percent in January, and those in the competence of the republics and provinces by 7.9 percent.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA--It was reported at the recent first annual general meeting of the Yugoslav joint economic agency in the CSSR, which was held in Prague and attended by 125 delegates of the 68 individual Yugoslav economic agencies currently operating in the CSSR, that in 1979 commodity trade and other economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia amounted to a total value of $1.16 billion, marking a 12-percent increase over 1978 trade and cooperation. The value of Yugoslavia's exports to Czechoslovakia amounted to $560 million in 1979. It is anticipated that in 1980 the value of commodity trade and exchange of services between the two countries will amount to $1.2 billion. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Mar 80 p 6 AU]